

AMERICAN



RAILROAD JOURNAL.

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NEW-YORK, AUGUST 18, 1832.

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NEW-YORK, AUGUST 18, 1832.

To the Editor of the Railroad Journal:

Sir,—In the "New York American" of Tuesday last, I saw a communication signed "A Citizen," referring to an article published in the Railroad Journal, and copied into the American, upon the communication says, "it is not because we have not the skill, but because men are so generally appointed to be surveyors of roads, who do not understand the business." Now, Sir, I am not disposed to undervalue the skill of the people of this country in matters to which their attention has been drawn by a prospect of immediate pecuniary reward; although I may not be ready to admit their skill, or even that of "A Citizen," in McAdamizing roads, if the 3d Avenue, to which he refers,—however ready I may be to admit the truth of his remark, that it is a magnificent road,—is to be taken as a specimen of road-making upon the true McAdam system. If I recollect, Sir, Mr. McAdam lays it down as a rule for all his surveyors to go by, that there must not be a stone in the road exceeding six ounces in weight; and so precise is he upon this point, that he requires them to carry a pair of scales and a six ounce weight in their pocket, that they may not be deceived in this matter,—not that they are required to weigh every stone, but merely to select a few of the largest from each heap, and if they exceed that weight they are to be broken over again. Now, Sir, if I am not greatly mistaken, "A Citizen" will find by examining at least a part of the 3d Avenue, that the first layer of stone not only exceeds six ounces, but even twice or thrice as many lbs; and not only so, but they are laid in a trench, which is also directly contrary to his directions, as may be seen by the following extracts from his examination by a committee of the House of Commons. The first refers to the repairing of old roads, which were made in the ordinary method, of laying large stones in a trench; the others refer to the construction of new roads.

"No addition of materials is to be brought upon a road, unless in any part of it be found that there is not a quantity of clean stone equal to ten inches in thickness.

The stone already in the road is to be loosened up and broken, so as no piece shall exceed six ounces in weight.

The road is then to be laid as flat as possible; a rise of three inches from the side to the centre is sufficient for a road thirty

The stones when loosened in the road are to be gathered off by means of a strong heavy rake, with teeth two and a half inches in length, to the side of the road, and there broken, and on no account are stones to be broken on the road.

When the great stones have been removed, and none left in the road exceeding six ounces, the road is to be put in shape and a rake employed to smooth the surface, which will at the same time bring to the surface the remaining stone, and will allow the dirt to go down.

When the road is so prepared, the stone that has been broken by the side of the road is then to be carefully spread on it—this is rather a nice operation, and the future quality of the road will greatly depend on the manner in which it is performed.—The stone must not be laid on in shovels full, but scattered over the surface, one shovel full following another and spreading over a considerable space."

"The operation is to dig a trench below the surface of the ground adjoining, and in the trench to deposit a quantity of large stones; after this, a second quantity of stone, broken smaller, generally to about seven or eight pounds weight; these previous beds of stone are called the bottoming of the road, and are of various thickness, according to the caprice of the maker, and generally in proportion to the sum of money placed at his disposal. On some new roads, made in Scotland in the summer of 1819, the thickness exceeded three feet.

That which is properly called the road, is then placed on the bottoming, by putting large quantities of broken stone or gravel, generally a foot or eighteen inches thick, at once upon it.

Were the materials of which the road itself is composed, properly selected, prepared, and laid, some of the inconveniences of this system might be avoided; but in the careless way in which this service is generally performed, the road is as open as a sieve to receive water, which penetrating through the whole mass, is received and retained in the trench, whence the road is liable to give way in all changes of weather."

"As no artificial road can ever be made so good, and so useful as the natural soil in a dry state, it is only necessary to procure and preserve this dry state of so much ground as is intended to be occupied by a road.

The first operation in making a road should be the reverse of digging a trench. The road should not be sunk below, but rather raised above the ordinary level of the adjacent ground; care should at any rate be taken, that there be a sufficient fall to take off the water, so that it should always be some inches below the level of the ground upon which the road is intended to be placed: this must be done, either by making drains to lower ground, or if that be not practicable, from the nature of the country, then the soil upon which the road is proposed to be laid, must be raised by addition, so as to be some inches above the level of the water.

Having secured the soil from under water, the road-maker is next to secure it from rain water, by a solid road, made of clean, dry stone, or flint, so as

to be perfectly impervious to water: and this cannot be effected, unless the greatest care be taken, that no earth, clay, chalk, or other matter, that will hold or conduct water, be mixed with the broken stones; which must be so prepared and laid, as to unite by its own angles into a firm, compact, impenetrable body.

The thickness of such road is immaterial, as to its strength for carrying weight; this object is already obtained by providing a dry surface, over which the road is to be placed as a covering, or roof, to preserve it in that state: experience having shown, that if water passes through a road, and fill the native soil, the road, whatever may be its thickness, loses its support and goes to pieces."

"What depth of solid materials would you think it right to put upon a road, in order to repair it properly?—I should think that ten inches of well consolidated materials is equal to carry any thing, or hard; I should rather prefer a soft one to a hard one.

You don't mean you would prefer a bog?—If it was not such a bog as would not allow a man to walk over, I should prefer it."

Now permit me to ask, Sir, if the Third Avenue, although I admit it to be a beautiful road, is constructed upon Mr. McAdam's plan? My object is not to depreciate, in the estimation of the people of this country, the merits of that work, or of the scientific gentleman who presides as Street Commissioner, over a very important department of the concerns of this vast city; but merely to show, that the merits of that work do not belong to Mr. McAdam, and also to shield him from reproach, should it not answer the high expectations of those who furnish the means of constructing this work,—and at an expense, I do not hesitate to say—judging from what I saw in passing—far beyond what would be necessary to make a road upon the true McAdam plan. This road is yet to be tested, after the fall rains shall have supplied its "reservoir" with water, by the frosts of our severe winters—I say winters, as a second or third may effect what the first may not,—before we can decide upon its being "equal to Mr. McAdam's roads;" and I would therefore suggest the propriety of the appointment of a competent person by the city or state of New-York, to visit the roads in the Bristol District under the immediate superintendence of Mr. McAdam,—who, by the by, was once a resident of this city, and is still recollected by some of our most respectable inhabitants—and other parts of Great Britain, for the purpose of collecting information upon the subject of road-making, to be published by authority and distributed free of charge over all parts of the State. Such a course would have a great and beneficial influence upon the people, who are so deeply interested in having good roads; and it would give to New-York another claim upon the gratitude of the community, for its enterprise and public spirit.

ANOTHER CITIZEN.

The following is the communication published in the American, and referred to in the preceding

[From the New York American.]

I was pleased to see in your Saturday's paper the article from the Railroad Journal on the subject of good McAdam Roads.

The writer correctly remarks, that there is no branch of business so unskillfully performed in this country as road-making.

This is not because we have not the skill or talent in the country, but because men are so generally appointed to be surveyors of roads who do not understand the business—men who repair a road with the rich soil found at the surface, which a heavy shower will wash away, instead of looking round for hard gravel or other proper materials.

All our State legislatures pass laws about keeping roads in repair, but it is believed none of them ever adopted any measures to obtain or diffuse any information how to make them. The English House of Commons obtained all the information from their best road makers, which was reported to the House by a committee; and the House ordered such information containing rules for making and repairing roads to be published for the public benefit—and perhaps no country has better roads than England.

One of the rules is, that the surface of the road should be nearly flat; a road of thirty feet wide should rise only three inches from the side to the centre.

Many of our roads have the centre eighteen inches higher than the sides, and are as rounding as the back of a turtle.

I passed last week on the third Avenue which goes to Harlem—on which many men are now at work—and I think it may truly be called a magnificent road; and it does honor to the city. The centre of the road is well McAdamized, wide enough for three carriages, and the sides are laid with good hard gravel; and I was glad to observe that the road maker or engineer has adopted the rule of the English roads, by having very little rise from the sides to the centre, and has made the road nearly flat, so that a carriage can travel on all parts of it with equal ease. (I would suggest to the Engineer that some of the stones were not broken up quite small enough.) I believe the same rule is adopted on the excellent new road from Albany to Troy, and also from Providence to Pawtucket.

Our streets are generally formed less rounding than formerly, which is a decided improvement. Principles for road making, and to let such report be published. If such rules are adopted by any one town or village surveyor of roads, it will so far be a public benefit.

A CITIZEN.

[From the Pennsylvanian, July 28.]

A SUBSTITUTE FOR STATIONARY ENGINES ON RAILROADS.

This art consists in making the same power which propels on the level take the same load up the inclined plane. In making the road, a trench is made between the rails, twenty inches deep, sided with stone. This trench, and the twelve inches of rail, and the cogged wheel on the rails, gives play for a wheel of six feet six inches. Through this big wheel, and through two cogged flanked eighteen inch wheels, a square bar of iron is stationed solid. These eighteen inch wheels work into cogged rails, placed on the face of the stone rails. Aft of those wheels another axle is laid; it goes solid through two cogged wheels, (one of two feet, and the other of one foot,) and is watched into the big wheel; they are made to slide on the axles four inches, and applied alternately to get speed or power; and by means of the twelve inch wheel working into the large wheel, we get, on the level principle, fifty-four horse power; and, at a rational calculation, two six horse engines will take up their load, on a plane of a rise of one foot in fifteen, the distance of half a mile in fifteen minutes. The other wheel is for speed on less elevations. These two cogged wheels have the aperture for the axle oblong, for the purpose of getting them over the crank angles, and to fill the vacancies, bits of iron are welded on the axle. These two wheels are bolted together when on, and by a key they are kept firm; and to support and keep the two axles to their stations, two bars of iron are placed, and a hook slide works on the ends that come to the crank axle, and a key goes through it and through the cross bars; this key is knocked out, when there is occasion to shift the wheels, and run into the other keyhole in the bar, which can be done in a few seconds. On the ends of the crank axle, two light eighteen inch flanked wheels are hung, and turn on the axle, and run on the wagon rails—these to form a wagon to run back on, and station

the two wheels that work into the big wheel. The crank is set at right angles, to make the strain and motion the same all round.

I have reduced the speed as low as it will be on such a plane, at fifteen minutes, to travel at the rate of two miles an hour, and one minute to key and unkey at bottom and top, which is sixteen minutes; and the twelve horse engine can turn a twelve inch wheel 250 times in a minute, by means of a small wheel turning so large a wheel. This is not disputed by capable judges. This machine goes before the engine, and the one run down last is always left at the foot of the plane; and, on an arrival of a locomotive, run up to it, and key on and off up; the piston rod is unkeyed from the car wheels, and swung over and keyed on the cranks of the propeller—all done in a few seconds. As there is always a propeller (as I call them) at the crane which stands on the level below the plane, in the slings, ready to swing in and bear on the rails. So that if two or more arrive at once, the last one is keying on at the crane. The station man is not waiting above, as the keying and unkeying is the duty of the engine men, one at each side, to hook on the chains, and knock in and out the keys.

And when a number, or all of the six propellers are wanted, I have two sets of wooden railways at each end of the plane; the top set to contain six or more propellers. The number regulated by the length of the plane. The rails run off at right angles to the road. The timbers for rails are twenty-six feet long, to hold three in each. A trench is made in the ground, also, for the big wheel. All the elevation required is just to lift out the cog about three or four inches, and swing the propeller in or out; and a station man with a tread-wheel to his crane, and to get more power, pull down with his hands. Between those two sets of rails, a stout rail-stone is placed, and a space of three or four feet at each end of it, and in the ends of the other rail-stones, mortises are cut to drop in those short blocks of wood, which are shipped and unshipped at the passing of every carriage. The crane between those two sets of rails at top; there is to be room to admit all the propellers; the last is held in the hooks until the locomotive passes off, and then they are sent back as fast as the man below can hoist and run them on the rail; and as they are run back directly after, there will be always enough down to support the wheel on the stone, and a hard bit of wood is slipped into it, and the strain comes on the cog of the big wheel, and regulates the speed down; and a cheap machine at the foot, and another at the crane, to stop them at the spot wanted. When the fifth propeller gets down, it is held in the car hooks as stated above. So there is but four at the foot, of the six on the railway—but five stationary propellers are wanted.

In dark weather, when the signal cannot be seen nor a bell heard, to let the top man know if he may, or may not send down the propeller, on account of another arrival, a galvanic electrical machine, will send up a report like a small pistol. Place the compound between the two poles, and the one-sixth of an inch of platina, which will last some time; and as the locomotives will have a bell to ring on the approach of a plane; and as soon as the station man hears, he sends up the spark, or fire. When ascending, a bar of iron is hung to the rear wagon, and its teeth dragged on the cogged rail; and all is stopped in an instant should anything break. As the degrees of elevation vary on inclined planes the wheels must be made accordingly, to get speed or power; and on many of the inclined planes the two feet wheel will take up the train at the rate of four miles an hour. As friction is one objection to this mode, I believe it is so destroyed that the nine-tenths of it is lost; as the cogs on the wheels and rails work together by a roll in place of a rub; for the instant the cog on the wheel touches the rail cog, the strain being at an end, and so great that it holds tight; and the after rail cog draws off apparently without a rub—they are so strong, and so formed, it seems impossible to break them with a sixty horse power, on a regular strain, and the flank of the wheel is of great use to support the cog.

To stop friction on the four inch axle, we place a two feet six inch wheel on each side the big wheel, suspended by a bar of iron; the axle runs loose through it. At least a bar, on each side of the four inch rim of the wheel, is suspended by a two inch pin, working into the end of those irons; and as the main axle rolls, it rolls this wheel, as all the strain of the engine draws on it, and presses it on the axle—the friction is sent off to a pin of half the diameter. The shank of the side iron comes over the crank axle, and so formed as just to touch it, to prevent the motion of the cranks from lifting out the rail wheels on the axle. A chain from the engine is hooked to the ends of those shanks. To prevent the friction machine bearing on the main axle, a fifteen inch light wheel is suspended on each side of those shank irons, by two studs welded on the said shanks; and as the rim comes on the axle, it takes all the hoist on the three four inch steel pins; so that all the friction there will be is but a mere trifle.

With regard to the difference between a horse power, on the principle of the lever, and the stationary, when friction is the same in both, if there is any, I cannot see it; and as the long hand or chain and other friction in the stationary engine, will reduce the sixty-horse to no more power than the fifty four horse on this; and if a sixty-horse takes up its load in six minutes, this will in fifteen; as the twelve horse engine can turn its cranks as many times in a minute, on such a purchase, as it would without the big wheel on the road, where provision is made for overcoming certain elevations, of half a degree or less, I expect the stationary would go near three times as fast; but the advantage this has, when more than three, to attach more at once, this would get up six, if they come together, in about half the time; as the whole can be hooked and unhooked in less time than half a minute, and as soon at top—in twenty minutes the six are passed on. If the stationary goes but five miles an hour on such a plane, and if two is hitched on at once, the speed is nearly half lost. When the great roads are finished the transportation will increase with the population; and as they must stop to hook and unhook, the difference in time will not be so great in ascending the planes take the year through. If the owner of goods can travel, on the inclined planes on an average of three and a half miles an hour, he may be satisfied.

With regard to fuel, the most correct account I can get, is that a stationary takes six tons of coal per day, for a sixty horse engine; and rate it five dollars per ton, it amounts in a year to 10,900 dollars, if they travel on Sunday, as it is expected they will, (as it is a land of liberty,) if prohibited to run at steam, I set it at about four tons per day, the coal then amounts to 7,300 dollars; and if two stationary engines are necessary at a plane, it is almost a death-blow to rail-roads. If but one, the annual saving by this mode is 7,300 dollars, and the whole cost a year of getting up on this plan, is a man at each end of the plane, at 200 dollars each, oil and repairs, and on sharp rises, a little dry wood to throw in, about 75 dollars; 475 dollars for a year, if but one engine at a plane. On elevations where two or three stationary establishments would be required, the annual expenses not to exceed 650 dollars. A man at each end is all that is wanted, but whether the distance is over a mile, the propellers run down the opposite track.

By getting up so cheap, I find that the road can be shortened, by going straighter, and have more planes. For if I am correctly informed, the railroad and canal to Pittsburgh, is nearly one hundred miles longer than the other roads. This is to avoid stationary engine expenses, I suppose.

From the survey of the Allegheny, there will be, on the north side 1419 feet; on the south 1136 feet; which requires 14 planes of 190 feet elevation to each, and 36 feet over; and the two at this side are 16. If the whole length had been rail-road, and 20 more inclined planes added to straighten the road, the one-sixth of the 416 miles, the saving in distance would be 69 miles; and the time the propellers would take to get a caravan up the 20 planes, is 5 hours and 20 minutes; and allowing the caravan to travel 15 miles an hour, it would take a hour and nine-fifteenths; and the ten miles gained in ascending the 20 and one-half mile planes, will equal the time spent by the propeller in ascending them.

Now the cost of making the 69 miles will, take the rail-roads together, amount to 20,000 dollars a mile; and the 69 miles amounts to 138,000 dollars. The value of lands on the level is much higher in price than on inclined planes; and, from estimates, I see the 69 miles would cost 70,000 dollars. The cost of cogged rails, wheels and all, will not exceed 100,000 dollars. Take from the 1,380,000 dollars the 30,000 dollars, the balance then in favor of the short road is 1,350,000 dollars. I say nothing as to the cost of levelling and ironing those planes, as

any person who is desirous to understand this, must have the drawings, and take time to appreciate it.

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Generally speaking, a horse, such as is used on the Railroads in the neighborhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, can only be profitably employed from the age of five to twelve years. One in every twenty is about the average annual loss, taking into account ordinary mortality, accidents, and premature diseases; for the horses are here worked hard and fed high, which renders them more than ordinarily subject to the latter. One horse-keeper is allowed to every eleven horses, and the constant work of ten out of that number may be calculated on for two hundred and eighty-six days in each year.

A wagon horse will average a cost of 50l.	
which, divided by this period of work,	
seven years, is	£7 2 10
The yearly interest of purchase	2 10 0
Mortality 1-20th	9 8
Shoes 1l. 15s. Trappings 1l. 12s.	3 7 0
Farrier 4d. per week	17 4
Hay 14l. Corn 31l.	45 0 0
Horse-keeper 39l. per annum, 1-10th	3 18 0

Total - £63 4 10

The cost of the driver is from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day, and the round cost of 90l. per annum, for horse and driver, may be safely assumed as the cost.

The first cost of this road, say 10 miles in length, was as follows:

Cast iron rails, at 12l. 10s. per ton	£8,026 15 0
Formation of the road, by cuts and embankments	2,750 0 0
Coating the road, with from 6 to 8 inches of scoria	260 0 0
Sleepers, or blocks for the chairs	650 0 0
Laying the road, namely, adjusting blocks, chairs, and rails	130 0 0
Coating between the rails	260 0 0
Fencing	1,493 0 0
Bridges, culverts, &c.	296 10 0
Rope, and friction sheaves to sustain the rope on inclined planes	574 19 0
Cottages, 14 for the use of engine-men, &c. &c.	1,050 0 0
Two stables, and cottages, &c.	640 0 0
Brunton engine	732 8 5
Killingsworth engine	1,110 18 11
Holystone engine	667 5 19
Shiremoor engine	800 1 8
Flatworth engine	984 0 0
Percy engine	552 18 3
Ropes, 215 cwt 3 qrs. 22 lbs.	637 4 6
Contingencies, agency 2 years, &c. &c.	1,383 0 1
Horses, hay, corn, &c.	2,900 0 0

Total - £25,199 1 8

Or, £2,520 per mile.

The annual charge for working this road has been found to be 2,236l., for which the engineer supposes there could have been conveyed daily 1060 tons.

We cheerfully give place to the annexed communication in answer to one published in our last "sanctioned" its personality, or its ungenerous insinuations. We only designed to admit the right of Captain Beach—and not Captain Green as we accidentally printed it in our last number—or his friends to reply, through our columns, to our correspondent H., who pointedly, although not nominally, alluded to him in his communication. But of these facts we are perfectly satisfied, whoever may have been dissatisfied with the agency of Major Douglass with the Inclined Planes on the Morris Canal, it was not a situation of his own seeking; nor of his acceptance, until he was persuaded to believe that all parties would be satisfied and pleased with his acceptance, as well as that he was wholly unacquainted with the communication of H., until the appearance of that signed Morris Canal.

To the Editor of the Railroad Journal:

Sir—The communication inserted in the last Number of the Railroad Journal, relative to the Inclined Planes of the Morris Canal, or rather in relation to myself as the Engineer of those Planes, seems to require some notice on my part. The tone and character of the article would not, perhaps, have entitled it to so much respect, if it had not appeared in the columns of the Journal with something like Editorial sanction; and it is to your account, therefore, Mr. Editor, that I must mainly charge the hardship of being obliged to appear in self defence against a masked assailant.

Your correspondent, it seems, was excited to this publication by some statements relative to the Inclined Planes, which appeared in your paper two or three weeks ago, and which were thought to reflect injuriously upon the professional character of Capt.

Beach. The amount of provocation I cannot pretend to judge of, as I have never read the article referred to, nor heard it read; but from the paragraph quoted as the text of the rejoinder, I have scarcely less reason than Capt. Beach to be dissatisfied with it; as I am spoken of, nominally, in terms I can never cease to regret, while he is not named at all.

Your correspondent, however, had an unquestionable right, if he thought proper, to appear in vindication of the Captain; and if, confining himself to this object, he had shown a reasonable regard to truth, I should again have been spared the necessity of this reply. In what follows, I beg it may be distinctly understood, that it is no part of my object to inculpate any person whatever, and that if any of my remarks appear to have that tendency, it is only because this consequence is inseparable from the nature of the case; as to Capt. Beach, I shall be very cautious not to imitate the injustice of your correspondent, by identifying him with his pretended vindicator.

Without pretending to adopt the phraseology of your correspondent, his statements regarding myself may be briefly as follows, viz:—That before my engagement with the Morris Canal Co. Captain Beach was the efficient Engineer, as well of the Inclined Planes, as of the canal.—That under his direction, as such, several good practical inclined planes were constructed without any abortive expenditure, cheaper than those since constructed, and satisfactory in point of performance.—That while things were thus in a very fair train, I thrust myself into the service of the Company in the most delicate of all possible ways—by underbidding the estimate of the Engineer, and pledging myself to construct the Planes for (I know not how much) less.—That the Company engaged me upon this principle, but that in the execution of the works, I have failed to redeem my pledge, &c. &c.

Now, Mr. Editor, I undertake to show in the face of these counts:—

1st. That Capt. Beach was not, in fact, the Engineer of either of the Planes constructed by the Company before my engagement. Those planes, five in number, were constructed on as many different plans, under the superintendence of their respective projectors. Capt. B. may have superintended the walls, but was not responsible for the mechanical arrangement of either, which he took some pains, in my early visit to the line, to assure me of, considered as, in any sense or degree, successful; the one at Rockaway had to be entirely rebuilt; the walls of that at Boonton failed in the first experiments; and the bars and machinery required essential alterations to make them operative, after I took charge of the work. The same was equally true of the Upper Montville plane; and as to the plane at Pompton, I found it incapable of operation—abandoned, in despair, by the projector, and consigned to utter perdition by the President of the company, with whom it had formerly been a favorite.

3dly. That in addition to the abortive expenditures necessarily incurred by so many failures, there had been several thousand perches of masonry, of a very inferior quality, built: so that nearly six thousand perches in all had to be condemned, as unfit for the purpose, after it had been duly estimated, and paid for. Several other items of a similar kind might be mentioned, furnishing a very instructive example of what your correspondent calls "practical operations,"—but I forbear any thing further on this head.

Under such circumstances it was that the overtures of the Company were first made to me, and as I claim to have acted in all the communications which preceded my engagement with the most perfect delicacy to all parties, I must be permitted to enlarge a little on this branch of my subject. My personal acquaintance with the Morris Canal commenced in the fall of the year 1828, in consequence of an invitation from the President to visit the planes at Montville and Boonton; and the visit was repeated on another invitation about the 1st December of the same year, when the line was visited by a Committee of the New Jersey Legislature. It was stated to me, at the time of these visits, that the Company were in great doubt and anxiety what course to adopt with regard to their planes. They had already expended considerable sums of money, and had several planes in progress, but they were still undecided as to any particular plan; and on this subject were very anxious to obtain professional advice. In the course of the winter and spring, therefore, I occasionally corresponded with the

gentlemen in New York on such subjects, relative to the mechanical structure of the planes, as I thought could not be objectionable to any party; but being at length requested to present a full report on the "planes I had seen," I declined it from motives of delicacy to the persons who had built them. Mr. Colden took some pains to remove the objection, but it was steadily acted upon by me from that time forth.

In the month of August, while engaged on the termination of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Philadelphia, I received an application from Mr. Colden, in behalf of the Morris Canal Company, urging me to put myself in official relation with them relative to the planes. It was accompanied by letters from other members of the Board on the same subject: all of which, as well as that of Mr. Colden, combated with warmth the objection just stated, and assured me that all the gentlemen on the planes would concede their pretensions at once, and without reserve. To these letters, my friends will recollect, I gave not the least encouragement, and I could easily show, if it were important, that at that time I had not the smallest idea of accepting the proposal. In the following month I was induced, by further solicitation, to meet a committee of the Directors, which had been raised for the purpose of conferring with me on the subject. Here it was again reiterated that the gentlemen on the planes were perfectly agreed; and at length, being left without any further pretext for declining, a form of agreement conferring the necessary powers was drawn up by me, and accepted by the Board.

You will perceive, sir, by these statements, that in no part of this negotiation was I the applicant; that the appointment was, at last, accepted with reluctance, and not until every suspicion of indelicacy was entirely removed from my mind.

With regard to the allegations of your correspondent, that an estimate and pledge were given on my part, there is not a word of truth in it. No reference was made in any part of the negotiation to modes of construction or scales of expense. These were questions of detail, and evidently had nothing to do in determining the official relations between myself and the Company. Equally untrue is the statement of this writer as to the aggregate expense of the planes: but as I have extended these remarks much beyond what I intended, I shall reserve this point for another occasion.

A word or two on the personal condition of the line at the time I took charge of the Planes, should have been a vexed subject for a long time, not only the projectors themselves, but many of the contractors, head mechanics, and repairers along the line had arranged themselves into parties, according to their respective prepossessions, and much insubordination and bad blood was frequently the consequence: even the citizens, and sometimes whole neighborhoods took part, and contributed their full proportion of excitement. Finally, the effects of an unsteady and relaxed discipline were manifest, with very few exceptions, in the workmanship of the line generally.

The language of the President and Board on these subjects on different occasions, was very expressive. "Independently," they say, "of other considerations, our affairs have been conducted with such a total want of method and regularity, that I fear nothing will correct bad habits but the immediate superintendence of one," &c. And again: "In fact, the Department has been so loosely conducted, that a radical change is necessary." "We look to you to organize this service," &c.

Under these most unpropitious circumstances, I commenced my duties, having plans and details to arrange for eighteen new localities, and four of the old structures to revise and make operative. That I should meet with many embarrassments and some personal hostility, I was well aware—they were the inevitable consequences of my position; and my mind was made up to meet them. But I take leave of the subject, Mr. Editor. In the present more agreeable posture of the planes—all finished and in successful operation—I cannot indulge any reminiscences but those of gratification and pleasure; and from this feeling even the personalities of your correspondent cannot move me.

I am, &c., D. B. DOUGLASS.

Brooklyn, 16th August.

Our Railroad.—We understand there is now a force equivalent to 650 hands employed on the first thirty miles this side of Hamburg, who will probably complete that section at an earlier day than was previously anticipated.—[Charleston Gazette.]

THE CHOLERA.

Friday, August 10.—The new cases to-day are, in the city at large, 60, and 18 deaths; in the Hospitals, 34 cases, 7 deaths; at Yorkville, 3 cases, 1 death.

At the Garrison, on Governor's Island, there have been 13 cases and 9 deaths.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 8.—New cases 10, deaths 7.

FLATBUSH, Aug. 8.—New cases 3, deaths 5.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 8.—In the village, within the last 24 hours, 1 case and 1 death. In the Hospital, 1 new case, dead. In the Poorhouse, 9 new cases, 8 deaths. Total at Poorhouse, 97 cases, 57 deaths.

HYDE PARK.—One case, a man from Catskill.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—New cases 18, deaths 10.

Aug. 9.—New cases 16, deaths 7.

Saturday, Aug. 11.—The new cases to-day are, in the city at large, 33, and 18 deaths; in the Hospitals, 41 cases, 15 deaths; at Yorkville, 2 cases.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 10.—New cases 10, deaths 4.

FLATBUSH, Aug. 8.—New cases 5, deaths 3.

SING SING PRISON, Aug. 9.—New cases 15, deaths 2. Aug. 10.—New cases 15, deaths 2.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 9.—In the village, new cases 7, deaths 3. In the Hospital, new cases 2. In the county Poorhouse, new cases 4, deaths 3. Remaining under treatment 18. A number of experienced and skillful nurses have been obtained from New York, under whose exertions the Poorhouse and Cholera Hospital have assumed a new and improving aspect.

ALBANY, Aug. 10, 12 M.—New cases 19, deaths 6. **TROY, Aug. 8.**—Deaths 3. Aug. 9.—Since yesterday, but one death has occurred in the city.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—New cases 142, deaths 39.

GERMANTOWN, (Pa.)—One bad case. The subject was recently a tenant of the Arch-street Prison, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Aug. 7.—3 cases.

NEWCASTLE, (Del.) Aug.—New cases 10, deaths 4.

Sunday, Aug. 12.—The new cases to-day are, in the city at large, 32, and 9, deaths; in the Hospitals, 33 cases, 12 deaths; at Yorkville, 3 cases, 2 deaths.

Monday, Aug. 13.—In the city at large, new cases 63, deaths 16; City Hospitals, cases 41, deaths 6; at Yorkville, case 1, death 1.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 11.—New cases 5, deaths 4.

Aug. 12.—New cases 5, deaths 0.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 10.—In the village, new cases 11, deaths 4. Aug. 11, new cases 2, deaths 0. Aug. 12, new cases 3, deaths 1. Total cases in the cholera hospital from 8th to 11th, 10, deaths 4. Aug. 12, new cases 0, deaths 2. In the County Poor House, total cases from 3d to 11th, 102; deaths 66. No new cases on the 12th, deaths 2.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—New cases 15, deaths 8.

GREENBUSH, Aug. 10.—New cases 6, deaths 1.

PRINCETON, August 11.—New cases 2, deaths 2; both workmen on the canal.

TRENTON, Aug. 10.—In the Hospital, 11 cases and 8 deaths; 3 discharged, and 4 remaining.

MILLVILLE, Aug. 6.—One case and one death.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, August 11.—New cases 126, deaths 33.

Aug. 12.—Private practice, new cases 66, deaths 12. Hospitals, &c. new cases 44, deaths 19. Total new cases 110; deaths 31.

Dr. Maxwell Kenny, and Dr. Christopher C. Conwell, both died of cholera in Philadelphia on Saturday.

At DARBY, below Philadelphia, 9 cases and 4 deaths are reported. It is stated in the Philadelphia Gazette that 3 of the deaths took place on Tinicum Island.

Tuesday, Aug. 14.—New cases in the city at large 18, deaths 8; at the City Hospitals, 24 cases, 7 deaths.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 13.—In the village, new cases 8, deaths 4. In the Hospital, 2 cases and 1 death, all brought from Flatbush.

FLATBUSH, Sunday.—New cases 5, deaths 3.

ALBANY, Aug. 12, 12 M.—New cases 22, deaths 7. Aug. 13, 12 M.—New cases 14, deaths 7.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—New cases 6, deaths 2.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 8.—New cases 9, deaths 2.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, Aug. 9.—The Board of Health, it is said, have reported a case of cholera at that place. Since that report, reasonable doubts had arisen as to its accuracy.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 13, noon.—New cases 130, deaths 49.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Aug. 9.—The Board of Health reported 13 cases of cholera and 7 deaths since the 24th July; and have issued a proclamation forbidding any vessel from New York, &c. from coming nearer than Christina river, unless they have been at sea 21 days, in which case the Health officer may give permission to proceed; also prohibiting any person arriving by land from any place where cholera exists, to remain in town longer than two hours, to allow them time for refreshments, &c.

Wednesday, Aug. 15.—The new cases to-day are in the city at large, 33, deaths 14; at the City Hospitals, 29 cases, 8 deaths; at Yorkville, 13 cases, 4 deaths.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 14.—New cases 27, deaths 5. Of the deaths 2 occurred in the village, and 3 in the Hospital.

WILLIAMSBURG, Aug. 14.—Cases of cholera have been of almost daily occurrence in this village for the last two weeks. The whole number is 15, of which more than half resulted in death. One new this morning.

SOMERS, Westchester co.—The cholera has broken out with increased virulence. On the 10th there were 6 cases and 3 deaths. The deceased were of good habits, and died in six hours after the attack.

BETHLEHEM.—There have been some cases of cholera in the western part of this town, all recovered.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 13.—During the last 48 hours ending at 12 o'clock, 12 deaths occurred, 5 of which were cholera.

free from cholera.

At ANCHAM, there have been 20 cases and 5 deaths of cholera in all.

At ATHENS, since our last, there have been 2 more cases and one death, Mr. Samuel Poultney.—[Hudson Republican.]

ALBANY, Aug. 13, 12 M.—New cases 14, deaths 7. Aug. 14.—New cases 16, deaths 6.

TROY, Aug. 11.—The deaths in this city since 21st July from all causes have been 54, of which 28 were from cholera.

Aug. 13.—Since Saturday 6 deaths, of cholera none.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 7.—For the last week, 11 cases, 1 death, and 7 recovered.

WEST MENDON, Monroe Co. Aug. 7.—In the village of East Mendon, (called Mendon) 4 deaths had occurred by malignant cholera, and 9 were sick.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 10.—New cases 11, deaths 1.

WHITEHALL.—Melancthon Wheeler, Esq. formerly a Senator from the county of Washington, died of cholera at Whitehall.

OGDENSBURG.—Week ending 7th inst. 11 cases, 3 deaths.

NEWPORT, Aug. 12.—Five new cases have occurred—four fatal. All were traced to the two females landed from the sloop Hero, from New York.

A letter from Providence written on Sunday evening, says that another case of cholera had occurred at Newport.

NEWARK, Aug. 14.—New cases from Saturday to Monday morning 12, deaths 1.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J. Aug. 14.—The Board of Health report 9 new cases and 5 deaths during the past week. Among its victims is Dr. John Chetwood—one of the most active practitioners of the town—who died last night.

TRENTON, Aug. 10.—New cases 4, deaths 5, in private practice during the week. In the hospital, 11 new cases and 8 deaths.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—Cases 111, deaths 37.

BRANDYWINE, (Del.)—A letter from Wilmington of the 11th, says the cholera is raging at Brandywine with considerable virulence.

NEWCASTLE.—We learn that 1 new case has occurred within the last three days. In all there has been 23 cases, and 10 deaths.

We have no direct accounts from Wilmington. A guard is placed on the bridge leading from that city to Newcastle, and all communication cut off. It is reported, however, that new cases are occurring daily, and much alarm prevails in consequence among the inhabitants.—[Phil. Chron.]

QUEBEC, Aug. 5.—New cases 9, deaths 5. On the 7th, new cases 16, deaths 1. On the 7th, new cases 9, deaths 4. Total in hospitals 975, deaths 694.

MONTREAL, Aug. 7.—New cases in private practice 9; deaths, including hospitals, 16. New cases on the 8th, new cases 6, deaths 16.

Thursday, Aug. 16.—The new cases in the city at large, to-day, are 39, and 14 deaths; at the City Hospitals, 37 cases, 11 deaths; and at Yorkville, 3 cases, 1 death.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 15.—New cases 8, deaths 2, in the village. No cases or deaths in the hospital.

NORWALK, Aug. 11.—Mr. George Follett, who resides in the north eastern section of this town, was attacked with cholera early last week, but is now convalescent. On Friday, a child of his was attacked and died.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 14.—On the 7th, the Board of Health reported a case of cholera. A man named McCulley was attacked the preceding evening, and died next morning. Wm. Martin was attacked with cholera at the almshouse on the 12th at noon, and died at 9 in the evening.

SING SING, Aug. 14.—Remaining 73, new cases 2, deaths 1, remaining 35.

Aug. 15.—Remaining 53, new cases 1, deaths 0, remaining 21.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—New cases 18, deaths 4.

UTICA.—Extract of a letter, dated 13th August, 7 P. M.—“Our city is at last visited with Cholera, and with considerable virulence. Yesterday was the first case, a man of rather intemperate habits—was taken in the morning, and died at 7 o'clock P. M. The next was a Mr. Rockwell, a very respectable man; was at church in the forenoon—was taken at 2, and died at 11 P. M. Two more cases, of each other, in a very healthy part of the city, near the first Presbyterian church; and during the last 24 hours there have been eight deaths, (but I believe not all of Cholera.)”

RAHWAY, Aug. 14.—New cases 3, deaths 2.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—73 cases, 23 deaths.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—It will be perceived that 12 deaths from Cholera are included in the Bill of Mortality for last week. We presume that this is the only mode of reporting which has yet been thought necessary by the Board of Health, the disease not having assumed the character of an epidemic, either as to numbers or indiscriminate prevalence. Of the 12 deaths by cholera, 10 were of colored persons, living in Ruxton Lane, French alley, and the immediate neighborhood.—[Patriot.]

WASHINGTON.—We have no authenticated cases of cholera here, (says the National Intelligencer of yesterday,) though there have been two or three cases commonly reported as such. Medical gentlemen think, however, that we have premonition of it in the predisposition to it, which is not uncommon at the present season.

A slip from the office of the Norfolk Herald, states that, on the 11th inst. there were 43 new cases of cholera, (of which 32 were colored,) and 11 deaths—two whites and nine colored. On the 12th inst. there were 38 new cases, (31 of which were colored,) and 12 deaths—two white and ten colored persons.

In Portsmouth, from Wednesday, at 5 P. M. to Saturday, at 9 A. M. there were 58 new cases and 11 deaths.

The following is an extract of a letter to the Editor of the Norfolk Beacon:—

ELIZABETH CITY, (N. C.) August 9.—“The cholera made its appearance among us this morning, at a very rapid rate. There are seven persons taken sick this day, but I am unable to say whether they are all cholera or not. One person had died, and others despaired of. They are principally blacks.”

CHOLERA AT BERMUDA.—We learn from the Captain of the brig Queen of the Isles, that the brig Bermuda arrived at Turks Island on the 31st July, in eleven days from Bermuda, having lost three of her men by cholera. We also learn that the cholera had made its appearance in the Island of Bermuda, though as yet its ravages had not been very extensive: many of the inhabitants were leaving the Island.

NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

AUGUST 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17—1832.

TALES OF THE EARLY AGES; BY HORACE SMITH: 2 vols. 12mo. Harpers, New-York.—They who read Zillah through, as we did, will remember the pleasure which its minute knowledge of the condition and manners of the Hebrews, while they were yet a proud, brave, and overbearing people, imparted. There was indeed something of tediousness in many of the details; but with the occasion, the pen of the author seemed to rise, and many of the episodes are related with eloquent effect.

To the same pen we are indebted for the *Tales* now before us, which, we must confess, are not equal to the first book. They, however, evince the same fidelity to the truth of details,—the same accurate knowledge of manners, and even costume, of the countries and times where the scenes are laid; and may be looked at, therefore, as old pictures, bringing back to the life centuries long gone by. From the first tale, which is the longest, and perhaps the best, *The Involuntary Prophet*, we will make an extract that may be taken as a fair sample of the whole book. It relates the destruction of Pompeii; and relates it the more impressively by fixing attention upon the fate of a single household.

In order to render the extract intelligible, we will merely add, that *Marianne* was a Jewess, married to the Roman *Lucius*, under circumstances of great privation while living in a desert; and that there they passed many happy years, when, by a turn of fortune, *Lucius* was restored to his honors and fortunes, which affected not the simple and somewhat misanthropic sternness of his character, but developed the weakness and foibles of *Marianne*, and of her father *Aaron*. Among these foibles was the love of ostentation, which grieved and offended her husband, and exposed her to the reproaches and reproach. In this spirit it was that the magnificent *Gala* described in the extract was undertaken.

Fired at the thought of the triumph she was about to achieve, *Marianne* was everywhere superintending, ordering, and altering, until she had seen every preparation completed, when she attired herself with the utmost magnificence, and seating herself in her vestibule, awaited with a beating heart the arrival of her guests. Wreathed with flowers, and decked in all their gala finery, her visitants soon poured in, spreading themselves through the apartments, admiring, wondering, ridiculing, and abusing, according to their respective feelings. In the hearing of *Marianne*, however, there was but one tone—that of unbounded admiration and flattery. With affected ecstacy, some lauded the splendor of the atrium or vestibule, in the centre of which a fountain diffused a refreshing coolness; others praised the paintings and rare devices on the walls, the beautifully tessellated floors and mosaic figures, the gorgeous preparations for the banquet; every thing, in short, obtained the most zealous eulogies in the hearing of the hostess, although many of her flatterers took an ample revenge when her back was turned. Whatever might be the feelings of individuals, their countenances told no tales, and the festival presented a gay, glittering, joyous scene, that extorted admiration even from the envious. As the throng increased, some betook themselves to alcoves and recesses to play dice; the ladies who had white and delicate hands had recourse to the game of morra; many strolled into the garden at the back of the house, some walked in the ambulatory; but the greatest number was collected on a raised terrace, with seats and summer-houses, which commanded a delightful view over the rich and fertile plain of Pompeii, enlivened with towns and villas, among which wound the meandering river *Sarnus*; the prospect being bounded on the left by the distant islands and gleaming waters of the *Tyrrhenean Sea*; on the right by the deep blue hills of *Nola* and *Nocera*, whence the river might be traced; and in front by Mount *Vesuvius*, at that time overshadowed with groves, luxuriant orchards, and vine-

yards, and so far from inspiring any terror, for it was unknown as an active volcano, that the poets had imagined it to be an elysium of pleasure, and the favorite resort of the rural deities.

On the terrace had presently assembled the mass of the company from all quarters, attracted by a vast and singular cloud ascending into the atmosphere from the summit of the mountain, in some places dark and spotted, in others vividly bright. Upon this strange object all eyes were presently fixed with a deep interest, but without any feeling of alarm, watching it as it majestically climbed higher still, until it had attained an immense elevation, when it spread out horizontally, in form like the branches of a pine. At this juncture a violent shock of an earthquake was felt; the tiles from the top of *Lucius's* house were shaken down into the paved court with a loud crash, and the Pompeians, whose city had been nearly destroyed by a similar calamity not many years ago, becoming instantly sensible of their danger, were seized with a phrensy of terror. Ere yet they could rush from the terrace, from the garden, from the apartments of *Lucius's* villa, without knowing whether they should fly, the enormous cloud they had been watching burst with a stunning and astounding explosion, precipitating over the whole country an uninterrupted torrent of hot cinders and pumice stones, mixed with black and broken pieces of burning rock and boiling mud, which, veiling the light of the sun, completed the horror of the scene by a midday darkness. Throughout the villa of *Lucius*, and indeed the whole town of Pompeii, all was confusion, flight, and an agony of terror; the shrieks of women, the cries and clamor of men, and the wailful howling and howling of maddened cattle, being mingled with the repeated explosions of the mountain, as it vomited forth its burning bowels into the air.

At the first alarm, *Marianne*, exhausted and unnerved by her previous exertions, sank fainting upon the terrace; her children, whom she had fantastically dressed up for the festive party, ran screaming to seek their father; the guests, not one of whom offered the smallest assistance to their helpless hostess, hurried to their own homes, except a few who took refuge in the villa as the only place of immediate safety; the slaves, as usual upon all occasions of consternation and confusion, betook themselves to the banquet-room, devouring the viands and precious wines and then decamping with the plate. Starting from his study at the first shock of the earthquake, *Lucius* ran into the garden, and meeting his terrified children, was by them conducted to their still senseless mother, whom he took up in his arms, and carried her into one of the wooden summer houses, being afraid to convey her to the main building, lest its roof should be endangered by new shocks of the earthquake. Desiring his children to remain there, he hurried to procure restoratives from the villa, assailed, both in going and returning, by the falling masses of volcanic matter, as well as by the noxious exhalations they emitted. He returned, however, in safety, and by proper applications soon succeeded in reviving *Marianne*, although so confused by the uncertain recollection of what had occurred, and scared by the terrific noises of the mountain, and the clatter of the falling materials on the wooden covering of the summer-house, as to be quite stupefied and bewildered, and only able to utter incoherent ejaculations. Distressed and awe-stricken at this great convulsion of nature, but still firm and collected in the midst of it, *Lucius* thought only of preserving the lives of his family—an object which seemed most likely to be attained, should the eruption continue and the convulsions be renewed, by removing them to the sea-shore, and getting them on board ship. The dire commotion of the elements might, however, subside as rapidly as it had burst forth, in which case it would be better to remain at the villa than to expose his family to the dangers of a removal. *Aaron*, whom *Lucius* had at length found, after shouting out his name for a considerable time, concurring in this opinion, they remained watching the awful phenomena before and around them, until night came on, when a momentary pause gave reason to hope that the worst throes of nature were over. Suddenly, however, broad, red-ferent expanse of fire burst from every part of *Vesuvius*, and shining with redoubled splendor through the darkness, now accompanied by the horrors of a continued earthquake, which, shaking the edifices from their foundations, and precipitating their roofs upon the heads of the affrighted beings who had sought shelter beneath them, threatened universal desolation.

As a part of the villa and its supporting columns

fell to the earth with a frightful crash, burying in its ruins all that remained unpillaged of the magnificent banquet, *Lucius* thanked heaven that he had taken refuge in the wooden summer-house, which, though it rocked violently to and fro, did not fall to pieces. Instant flight seeming now to be the only chance of safety, he committed *Marianne* and her children to the care of *Aaron*, and hurried to the offices, which still remained standing, for the purpose of procuring a carriage to convey them away. From his numerous slaves and servants, even if he could have found them, no obedience was to be expected at such a moment of panic and universal insubordination; but the powerful and undimmed *Lucius* needed little extraneous assistance when his own resolute energies were once called forth. Blindfolding two of his stoutest mules, to prevent their being startled by the incessant flashes, he harnessed them to a carriage, which he had previously dragged, by incredible exertions, over a mound of rubbish, when he returned for his wife and children, encouraging them by the collected firmness of his demeanor, while he exhibited so much tenderness, forethought, and solicitude for their safety, that the now conscious *Marianne* felt a pang at her heart as she recollected how often she had latterly accused him of being cynical and morose, and upbraided him with a diminution of his love. Binding his robe, which he tore for the purpose, around their heads, as a protection against the falling stones and cinders, he escorted them to the carriage, placed them within it, and desired *Aaron* to follow, declaring that he himself would be their driver.

"I cannot leave the villa," cried *Aaron*, "without my money. All that I am worth in the world is secured in an iron box beneath the stairs of my bedroom. I will run for it—those apartments remain uninjured—and I will return to you immediately."

"Madman!" exclaimed *Lucius*, indignantly, "what is a bag of dross at such a moment as this?"

"Ten times more precious than ever. Are we not all utterly ruined? and may I not be reduced to beg my bread, unless I can secure this treasure?"

"I will not endanger lives more dear to me than my own, for an object so sordid and contemptible."

"And I value not my life without the means of living. Risk nothing, however, on my account—"

you reach the end of the road of *Tombs*. With these words *Aaron* ran towards the house, spite of the entreaties of *Marianne* and the reproaches of her husband, who left him, as he said, to his own obstinacy and avarice, and urged forward his mules, already restrained with the utmost difficulty, from the heat of the cinders accumulated around their legs. At the end of the road of *Tombs* *Lucius* stopped, calling loudly and repeatedly upon *Aaron*; but his voice, powerful as it was, was drowned in the universal uproar. Ashes and rubbish, mixed with hot liquid mud, fell around them in such quantities that a little delay would have imbedded and glued them to the ground; and all farther deliberation was quickly prevented by the mules themselves, who, wounded and maddened by the pumice stones, became unmanageable, and plunged wildly forward.

In the open country, where they had anticipated greater safety, spectacles of terror and misery burst upon them with hideous aggravation. Numerous fugitives, covering their heads with pillows, or whatever defence they could snatch up, ran about wildly and with piteous cries. Many were lying dead, either killed by the fall of heavy stones, or poisoned by noxious exhalations; others thrown down by the rocking of the earth, and unable to arise, were imploring that aid which all needed and none could afford. The convulsions became so violent that the carriages, agitated to and fro, could scarcely be kept upright, even when propped with stones; the intense darkness was rendered more appalling by the fitful glare of torches, or the transient blaze of lightning that revealed new sights of misery, new objects of terror; while the horror of the whole scene was consummated by incessant and tremendous explosions from the volcano, resembling peals of the loudest thunder, accompanied with a continued hoarse bellowing and rushing noises, as of the sea in a violent storm. The disturbed imaginations of the fugitives, adding chimerical dangers to those that were real, conjured up before them huge giants and terrific spectres, stalking about with menacing gestures through the gleaming darkness. No wonder that the wretched Pompeians, as they witnessed this universal convulsion of Nature, imagined that earth was returning to her primeval chaos; that the last day was come,

* Guessing at the number of fingers mutually raised up; a game will played by the lower orders in Italy.

and that gods and men, and the world itself, were about to be involved in one universal ruin. To our Hebrews it recalled the recorded destruction of the cities of abomination; and Mariamne and her children would almost have abandoned every hope of escape, especially when they saw the numbers perishing around them, but for the sustaining fortitude and presence of mind of Lucius, who upheld their sinking courage, and pledged himself either to effect their deliverance, or to perish with them.

Resolutely did he press forward towards the beach, imagining, as did multitudes of others, that the sea would afford certain means of retreat; but the boisterous agitation of that element, occasioned by the convulsive heaving of the earth, precluded all possibility of escape, and only increased the danger by accumulating the people in dense masses. A cloud of thick smoke, bringing with it a shower of fine ashes and the most noxious exhalations, rolled like a torrent among the miserable fugitives, who, in their consternation, crushed and trampled down one another, as they pressed forward without an object, amid darkness and desolation, some invoking death with outstretched hands to deliver them from such insupportable anguish. This was by far the greatest danger our Hebrews had to encounter, though their whole flight was one of continued life-perils. More than once was Lucius in danger of suffocating from the smoke,* of being overwhelmed with the volcanic matter, or borne down by the blind and maddened crowd; but his mules were fortunately young and vigorous, and after incredible exertions, and a hundred hair-breadth escapes, he at length succeeded in disentangling his carriage from the throng, turned the mules' heads towards the East, and was eventually fortunate enough to reach his little farm at the foot of Mount Lactantius, himself covered with bruises, but without any serious injury, while his wife and children had only suffered from the effects of terror and exhaustion. Mariamne's mind, however, remained sunk in such an utter prostration, that she could scarce utter a word. When she caught a view of her pale and haggard features in a mirror, and surveyed her magnificent gala-dress all soiled and torn, and the blaze of her diamonds quenched in dirt and ashes, a deep sense of humiliation sent a pang to her heart; a conviction of her own folly, vanity, and arrogance, and of the worthlessness of her attendant friends, filled her with deep remorse; and as she sank upon her knees, endeavoring to return thanks to Heaven that herself and her family had thus far been spared in the general calamity, she penitently murmured—"Richly have I merited that the dust and ashes, wherewith I am now covered, should for ever be my portion; in sackcloth—in sackcloth, not in these gorgeous trappings, should I be clad;—and as she spoke, she tore away her gauds and jewels, dashed them upon the ground in a passion of repentant grief, and then pouring forth her thanks for the signal and undeserved mercy she had experienced, made the most solemn vows of future amendment.

Fortunate, indeed, might Lucius be deemed in thus having reached a place of comparative security, while the mass of Pompeians remained for three days and nights exposed to all the anguish of suspense—all the fury of the still raging volcano. Many were stifled by the mephitic vapor; others, spent with the toil of forcing their way through deep and almost impassable roads, sank down to rise no more; some died from terror and inanition. On the fourth morning the darkness began gradually to clear away, the real day appeared, the sun shining with a wan, ghastly light, as in an eclipse; but all nature, to the weakened eyes, seemed changed, for towns and fields had disappeared under one expanse of white ashes, or were doubtfully marked here and there, like the more prominent objects after an Alpine fall of snow.

It was Lucius's first care, as soon as he could venture forth with safety, to seek the missing Aaron, whose probable fate had inspired the most lively alarms, both in himself and Mariamne. For this purpose he returned to Pompeii, contemplating the still smoking ruins with a withering of heart almost as intense as that which he had felt in surveying the desolation of the once stately Jerusalem; but, alas! the road of the Tombs, where he was to have met his father-in-law, was no longer distinguishable; and of his own handsome villa nothing remained but a few columns, more than half buried in ashes, and in the rubbish of the pediment and roof which they had once supported. From his fellow townsmen whom he found upon the spot,

* It proved fatal, as is well known, to the elder Pliny, on his beach at Stabiae.

endeavoring to individualise their habitations, and glean something from the wrecks, he could gather no tidings of Aaron, but was himself beset with inquiries respecting the guests at his wife's grand entertainment, many of whom were missing. He could furnish no information whatever. They were never heard of after; neither the bodies of these individuals nor that of Aaron could be found, though a most diligent search was made for them.

So utterly devoid of selfishness was the mind of Lucius, so completely was it engrossed in regret for the probable fate of Aaron, and commiseration for the sufferers whom he had seen deploping the loss of relatives or the destitution of property, that his own altered circumstances did not occur to him until after his return to the farm. His houses were laid prostrate, his vineyards were covered with ashes, his whole estate was a mass of rubbish, not worth an obolus. But he was too much of a philosopher to grieve for the privation of that, the possession of which had afforded him so little pleasure; and he had subsequent reason to congratulate himself that, if he had lost a fortune, he had at least found a wife. From that moment Mariamne became an altered and amended woman.

* At Pompeii, in the year 1775, a suburban villa was excavated, at the entrance to which, from the road of the Tombs, was found the skeleton of an individual holding a purse containing many coins and medals, and a key. In a subterranean passage of the same building, amid large earthen ware vases, ranged in order against the walls, were discovered twenty-three other skeletons, with ear-rings, bracelets and various ornaments, the bones of the fingers of some still adhering to trifling articles they had wished to preserve. It is presumed they died from suffocation, since the volcanic powder was so fine that the forms of their persons and apparel remained impressed on the insinuated matter. The mould of the bosom of one is yet shown in the Museum of Naples. Whether the first skeleton be that of Aaron with his treasure, and the key of his iron box, and the latter-mentioned remains those of Mariamne's gayly-attired guests who took refuge in the cellar, we leave to the conjectures of our readers.

SUMMARY.

Governor Carroll, of Tennessee, whom the President recently appointed a Commissioner to treat with the Indians, has refused to accept the appointment, believing its acceptance incompatible with the office he now holds.

The U. S. ship *Erie* has arrived at Boston, last from Matanzas.

The *story of a new paper* has been published in Troy, under this title, by William Yates.

The inauguration of Rev. Edward Beecher, as President of Illinois College, will take place at the College Chapel on Tuesday the 14th inst.

We regret to learn by a private letter from Stratford, Conn., that as Chancellor Kent and his lady were riding in a gig on Saturday afternoon, when about two miles from the village, the gig unfortunately upset, and Mrs. Kent was much injured, having had her collar bone and one of her ribs broken. We are pleased to add that medical aid was immediately obtained, and she is doing well. The Chancellor escaped unhurt. [Merc. Adv.]

Governor Throop has by proclamation directed the next stated term of the Vice Chancellor of the Third Circuit, which was to be held in Albany on the third Monday in August, to be held, in consequence of the prevailing epidemic, on the same day at the Vice Chancellor's chamber at Kinderhook. The Court of Errors will, it is anticipated, meet here on the 20th inst. by adjournment, and immediately adjourn again to meet at some future time, probably in November.

Court of Sessions, August 11.—The Grand Jury have preferred true bills of indictment against Henderson and others for an assault and battery on Alderman Murray and Dr. Stearns, while in the humane discharge of their official duties towards the sick.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the three story brick store, No. 107 South st. occupied by Messrs. G. & R. T. Hicks as a Ship Chandlery and Hardware store, and the third story by T. W. Bunker & Co. Sail Makers.

The interior of the building, together with the canvas and some cotton belonging to Francis Thomson & Co. was entirely destroyed.

The vessels lying at the wharves in front of the store, were removed by Capt. Green, late of the brig *Pedlar*, assisted by Mr. Titus, agent of the old Liverpool line, and thereby saved from the flames which for some time raged with the greatest violence.

Fire at Brooklyn.—A fire broke out on Friday morning, about two o'clock, at the corner of Main and Fulton streets, which destroyed the drug store

of Dr. Hurd, the soap-stone factory of Mr. Jacobs, the book store of Mr. Worthington, a shoe store, a clock and fancy store, and a basket store, together with a great part of their contents. The buildings were of no great value. On the stock in the shoe store \$2000 was insured; do. in soap-stone factory, \$1000; do. in the clock store, \$1000; do. in the basket store \$200. There may have been other insurance. [Jour. of Com.]

Joel Gale, now residing in Trenton, New Jersey, is said to be seven feet three inches high; and to weigh three hundred and fifty pounds.

We learn that a person, named Peter Deal, who is said to have been recently discharged from prison, attempted, this morning, to kill his wife. He inflicted three or four stabs in her breast and side, with a knife which he had procured for the purpose. Her case we are told is considered extremely dangerous, and her recovery is deemed very doubtful. Deal has been committed to prison. [Philad. Gaz.]

Extract of a letter dated WHITE PLAINS, Aug. 8, 1839.—One of the most awful and tremendous thunder storms that ever was experienced in this country within the memory of man, commenced on Tuesday evening, at 6 o'clock, with the most loud and terrific explosions of thunder and vivid lightning ever witnessed. In one hour and fifty minutes the river Bronx, and the smaller streams, rose twenty inches higher than was ever known; the water completely inundated the valleys of the Bronx and of its various tributaries, sweeping away whole meadows of hay, cornfields, bridges, fences, and sheep, uprooting large trees, and destroying roads; and in fact, completely deforming the face of the cultivated country. Hay stacks and other property were destroyed by the lightning. The damage done to Westchester county will amount to thousands of dollars. Had this flood happened ten days sooner, it would have done incalculable damage to the meadows, on the different small streams, and even on the larger ones; but the grass has just been mown and secured, with few exceptions.

On Saturday afternoon, 20th ultimo, Mr. Julius Fowler, aged sixty-four years, at Upperhouses, in this town, in attempting to get on to a load of hay, fell under one of the wheels of the cart. The cattle being frightened by his falling, the wheel passed over his body just below his breast. He lingered until Monday morning, when he died. [Middletown

A sad accident occurred at Dalton in Berkshire co. Mass., last week. Mr. Benjamin Prouty attempted to split a log with powder, a part of which from the explosion, weighing about 30 lbs. struck him on his head over the eyes, and drove the bones of his skull into the brains. He remained insensible and expired in about four hours.

There is now in this place a negro boy, the property of Joseph Draper, Esq., who is turning entirely white! His body is nearly white, and his face entirely so, with the exception of a few spots the size of a dollar; and what is more remarkable his skin presents the appearance of a white child the rose and lily beautifully combined! He presents altogether a curious appearance, and the beholder is struck with something like awe on the first view. His parents are remarkably black. [Wythe (Va.) Argus.]

During a violent storm which occurred here on Sunday afternoon, the side walls of the new three story brick building erecting on Woodward Avenue, by Mr. J. Koeney, were entirely blown down. The small building on the east side, occupied by Mr. E. as a hardware store, and containing a large quantity of tin, hardware, &c. was crushed by the fall of the adjoining walls, and much injury was done to the property. [Detroit Journal.]

One of the coal-pits in the neighborhood of this city having lately taken fire, and exertions being made to have it extinguished, a man by the name of Jacob Byers was sent into the pit, with a lad of the name of Patrick Killen. It appears they both took sick and fell. Mr. Doran, the employer, who was following, having begun to feel the effects of the damp, retreated; but assistance not being sufficiently convenient, the vital spark had fled before relief could be obtained for the others.

Killen was about 13 years of age, and has left an aged mother, to whom he was an only son, and her only help. He gasped once or twice after he was taken out the pit, but efforts to restore him were used in vain. Byers has left a wife in a delicate situation, with one child not likely to live; and also without the means of subsistence. [Pittsburg Ch. Herald.]

We understand that the Bonds of the State of Louisiana for seven millions of dollars have been contracted for by Mr. T. W. Ward, for Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. and Prime, Ward, King & Co.

The Recorder, Monday night last, found a little boy aged about 8 years, asleep on the sill of a door, named James Dunsy, he had been enticed from his home somewhere in the country by a person who left him as soon as the steamboat landed;—he wandered about the streets nearly a day and a half without food, until he was met with by Mr. Riker, who, caused him to be taken care of at the Almshouse, until his parents shall have an opportunity of claiming him.

It gives us pleasure to be able to state, that Messrs. Gibson, Bond, and Belknap, the three survivors of the Quincy Railroad accident, are all doing well, and that they are considered out of danger. Messrs. Gibson and Bond have been brought in from Quincy within the last few days, and are now, together with Mr. Belknap, at the Tremont House. —[Boston Courier.]

A man of genteel appearance, who styled himself Lieut. Carter, of the U. S. Navy, arrived here on the evening of the 9th inst. in the North America—called at one of the public houses, and represented that his baggage had been put on board the wrong boat at New York. After remaining here a short time, he obtained the loan of ten dollars—hired a horse and gig at a livery stable, and started for Schenectady, promising to return next morning; but the "gallant soldier" has broken his parole of honor, and has not yet returned. He has left the horse and gig at Schenectady, to be called for by the owner or some one else, while he has proceeded on his swindling expedition to the west. —[Alb. Eve. Jour.]

The duties on merchandise imported into Boston during the last month were \$500,000, being \$50,000 more than were secured during the same month last year.

The Cherokees, says the Hiwasseean, have determined upon calling a council of their Chiefs and head men, to determine upon the propriety of exchanging their lands on this side of the Mississippi to the General Government, for others on the waters of the Arkansas, and adjacent to those of the Creek.

A silver mine has been discovered among the hills of St. Catharine, a small creek emptying into the Mississippi river, near Fort Adams.

Thomas Williams, seaman, of Philadelphia, aged about 35 years, whilst in the act of heaving the lead from the chains of the ship Benjamin Morgan, on the 5th inst., fell overboard, in the Delaware Bay, and was drowned.

The brig Enterprise, Capt. Enoch Gerrish, of this port, has been cast away on the Eastern French Key. The vessel was bound to Newburyport, from Aux Cayes, which last place she left on the 27th June. The disaster happened on the 2d July, and is attributed to a strong and unexpected current setting from the north-west. The vessel and cargo (the latter consisting of 400 bags of coffee and 75,000 lbs. logwood) were lost. The captain and crew took to the boats, and arrived at Nassau, New Providence, on the 9th of July. Capt. n. Gerrish, from whom we learn these particulars, arrived at Gloucester yesterday.

The vessel and cargo belonged to Messrs. Nathaniel Noyes, jr. and E. Stone, and were insured \$4000 on the former and 5000 on the latter, in this town.

Loaf Sugar.—The most beautiful article of the kind, as to color, flavor and brilliancy, is a loaf of sugar, presented to us by the proprietors of the Louisiana Sugar Refining Company. What adds to the value of this article is, the fact, that it is made entirely from Louisiana Sugar, and manufactured without the use of blood, clay, or any other impure material. —[Gazette.]

At Baltimore, on Saturday morning, a house in Water, near Commerce street, occupied by Mr. Stephen Darke, as a cabinet maker's shop and warehouse, was destroyed by fire, with nearly all its contents, consisting of many valuable articles of furniture, tools, &c.

Mr. Freeman Brink, of Union, was lately thrown from his horse, and killed instantly. He was about 20 or 21 years of age. —[Binghamton Courier.]

Buffalo, Aug. 11.—A fire occurred this morning at half past 1 o'clock, on Warren Bridge, Charleston side. It consumed a two story wooden building, called the "Pavilion," occupied as a bar-room—two story buildings in the rear, occupied as

bowling alleys—and a two story building, occupied as a dwelling house, (the front room by Mr. Sherman, as a broker's office.) A stable and two horses were burnt, and the toll-house injured. The fire originated in the bar-room. The buildings were owned and occupied by O. W. Preston and Mrs. Bowers, and insured at the Manufacturer's Office in this city, (\$4,000 on buildings, and \$1,000 on fixtures.) A pocket-book in the money drawer, containing \$150 was destroyed.—Two persons who slept in the pavilion narrowly escaped, the fire having made much headway before it was discovered. Loss between ten and twelve thousand dollars.

The splendid Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio, called the "Pearl Street House," was destroyed by fire between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst. The establishment was owned by David Griffin, Esq. and occupied by Major Henrie. The building was five stories high, and the flames burst simultaneously from the cellar through the first floor, and from the fifth story through the roof; thus affording incontestible evidence of its being the work of an incendiary. What loss Major Henrie and the numerous lodgers (for the house was full) sustained, we have not been able to learn, but it must have been very considerable. Major H. was insured.—The loss of property is estimated at ten or twelve thousand dollars.

On the morning of the 4th instant, the dwelling house of Mr. Cornelius Mercereau, in the town of Union, was entirely destroyed by fire, with much of its contents. The loss is probably 1200 dollars. No insurance. —[Binghamton Courier.]

[From the Cincinnati Daily Advertiser of July 28.]

Yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock, our citizens were again called from their beds by the cry of fire. On this occasion the scene was shifted, the alarm came from the west end of the city, and the flames issued from the Steam Saw Mill, belonging to Messrs. Rogers & Carril, below the levee on Front-street, which was consumed, with the frame house near it, occupied by Mr. Bradway. How the fire originated we could not learn. We understand Messrs. Rogers & Carril were insured for \$5,000.

About one o'clock P. M. on the 31st ult. [says the Watertown Gazette.] our village was again aroused from the stone flooring mill of Messrs. Sheldon and Moulton; the upper part of which, with its valuable machinery, was entirely destroyed. The fire was said to have originated by the friction of the machinery; and the loss is supposed to be about 1500 dollars, which was fully insured.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Yesterday, about daybreak, the large and elegant edifice known as the Broad way Hotel was discovered to be on fire on the roof. An immediate alarm was given; the fire companies attended with their usual promptitude, and succeeded in subduing the flames before they had descended below the ceiling of the 2d story. A considerable quantity of furniture and travellers' baggage was destroyed, but no lives lost, as we have heard. No estimate can be made of the loss. No doubt remains of its being the work of an incendiary.

The distillery of Col. L. Philips, in Hopewell, Ontario co., was destroyed by fire, on the 28th ult., with all its apparatus, and a quantity of grain. It was insured for \$1,000.

On the 3d inst. (says the Norristown Herald,) a stranger, on board one of the coal boats, was drowned in the river Schuylkill, opposite this borough, in consequence of two boats coming in contact with each other. The deceased was standing on the edge of one of the boats. His body was taken from the water in about fifteen minutes after the accident, and every means used to resuscitate him, but without effect. He was apparently about thirty years of age, and it is believed was from some part of New Jersey.

Drowned.—A man named William Laidley, who was a clerk to Joseph Dromgold, (who was drowned a few weeks ago) drowned himself on Thursday night, in about the same place where Dromgold was found. He had had an attack, supposed of the cholera, and in a state of derangement jumped from the back window of the store where he slept into the basin. He was from the county of Armagh, Ireland, about 30 years of age; and is said to be of one of the most respectable families in that place; he was much esteemed by those who knew him. —[Alb. Adv.]

We learn through the Detroit papers, than an express, which has arrived from Hudson's Bay, at Michopocoten (one of the posts of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company,) brings information that the annual supply ship of the Company has been crush-

ed by the ice, and the ship and cargo completely lost. —[Montreal Gaz.]

Proposals have been issued by Messrs. Clapp & Benton, of Hartford, Conn. for publishing a Biography of Andrew Jackson, by Philo A. Goodwin, Esq.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Montreal, held yesterday, Horatio Gates, Esq. was appointed President of the Institution, in the room of the late John Fleming, Esq.; and Thos. Cringan, Esq. was elected to the vacant directorship. —[Montreal Gaz.]

Augusta, (Geo.) July 23.—It is reported that by an accident to the stage, we believe on the upper line, in North Carolina, our representatives, Judge Clayton and Mr. Lamar, with the lady of the former, have been seriously hurt. Mrs. Clayton is said to have her collar bone broken, and Lamar both ankles fractured.

Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. Lamar has reached this city, much bruised, and with one ankle dislocated and the other sprained. The accident happened near Laurens Court House, S. C. on Sunday night last. Mr. Edgar and lady of this city were passengers in the stage, and were slightly injured. Mr. A. G. Semmes, of Washington, Wilkes county, was also hurt. Gen. Griffin, of the South Carolina Delegation, had his collar bone broken, and most of the passengers, of whom there were many, were more or less injured. —[Courier.]

[From the Louisiana Advertiser, July 24.]

On Friday night, the 13th instant, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the Levee, in front of the ship yard of Howard & Varian, on the opposite side of the river, caved in, to the no small alarm of those residing in the immediate neighborhood. A schooner moored to the Levee was cast adrift, and had her rudder knocked off. While the people belonging to the ship yard were endeavoring to board the schooner, another part of the levee fell in, carrying a blacksmith shop along with it. But little damage was done to the shipways at the yard of Messrs. H. & V. The levee continues caving in gradually, both above and below the ship yard. The levee on this side, from Conti to Jefferson street, has also caved in considerably, breaking away the wharves and stages, built about two years ago at a heavy expense by the corporation. These occurrences, peculiar to the mud banks of the Mississippi, are occasioned by the river receding rapidly into its bed. It is now at a lower stage than we remember to have seen it at this season of the year.

A sample of American Nankeen has been shown us, (says the Baltimore Patriot,) made of the nankeen colored cotton raised in Georgia on the estate of Senator Forsyth. It is sold at two dollars the piece, and is finer than the India nankeen ordinarily worn; still finer samples are intended to be manufactured. It differs advantageously from the India, in the important particular of not fading from wear; on the contrary, a sample was shown us which had been in wear two years, and grown of a darker and richer color. It is made at Paterson, N. J.

The Philadelphia Chronicle states that the brig Hope, Capt. Powell, just arrived from Memel, has on board a young Pole, son of Baron Kemoroske, who has been concealed in Memel four months; the Police there having orders from the Government to take all the Poles found in the port, and to give them up to the Russian authorities, by whom they are immediately sent to Siberia. The Baron and two sons were taken and sent off, first having their ears cut off and noses split up. This young man was concealed under Capt. Powell's bed, and has made his escape from the monsters. He is now without the means of subsistence.

A riot of a serious nature occurred in Louisville, Ky. on the 31st ult. A gang of men disguised, having a leader, who was stiled Black Hawk, undertook to burn down and sack several houses, in and about the city, inhabited by certain females. During the disturbance, one man was shot dead, several houses were plundered, several burnt, &c. Some of the rioters were arrested.

SHARKS.—On Saturday, four or more of those sea-monsters were discovered in Fulton slip, seemingly in eager pursuit of human flesh to gratify their voracious appetites. Some intrepid men were soon engaged in their capture, but they only succeeded in securing one of them, which was eight feet in length. The jaws of this monster were sufficiently capacious to have destroyed the stoutest of our race.

Smoking.—Our friends in Fall River seem determined to prevent the Cholera appearing among them if human exertions can avail. The order now is to fumigate all passengers from Providence, not-

withstanding they may make objections. On Thursday they were smoked with a compound of rosin, and other villainous ingredients, to the great offence of their nostrils, and damage of their wearing apparel. A lady who went from Troy to Providence returned on Thursday, and had to undergo the forementioned fumigation, which entirely abstracted the color from a beautiful new pink dress.—[New Bedford Gazette.]

It is not often that we can extract pleasantness from so sad a topic as the Cholera; yet the annexed paragraph from a Norfolk paper, noticing the appearance of Cholera among the hogs from eating watermelons, is a laughable instance of credulity:

Watermelons.—A gentleman in Portsmouth writes to a friend here: "As an illustration of the deleterious quality of watermelons, Mr. Bernard informs me that the day before yesterday he gave some of them to his hogs—in a short time two of them died; a third sickened and died with three others yesterday. All of them were affected with spasms and vomiting. I think your Council did right in prohibiting this fruit being brought to your market."

Indiana Loan.—The Indiana Canal Loan for one hundred thousand dollars, six per cent. stock, was taken by the House of J. D. Beers & Co. their offer being the highest of seven bids which were made by different persons in Philadelphia and New York—the lowest premium offered was 100 5/100—and the highest 113 26/100.—[Daily Adv.]

Josiah Hodden and John R. Hedley, Esq. while riding in a gig yesterday afternoon, the horse took fright and ran away—the gentlemen were unable to manage him, and while attempting to turn the corner of 12th street the gig upset, and Messrs. Hodden and Hedley were thrown out with great force among some rocks lately blasted. We regret to state that both are very seriously wounded. The messenger who came to town for medical aid, reported that Mr. Hedley was supposed to be dying, and Mr. Hodden's skull was severely fractured.

Mr. Hodden is the Justice of the new Police Court, and Mr. Hedley is a lawyer of high standing at the bar.—[Mercantile.]

Intended Revolt at the Walnut street Prison.—On Wednesday the Keepers of the Walnut street Prison observed some suspicious manoeuvres among the prisoners, and before noon were fully assured that a revolt was meditated, and was ripening for an explosion that day. There is a large body of men employed together in the yard, and opportunity thus offered for conference. The attempt was to have been made either at dinner hour, or at dark, and depending on their force, to secure and pass the keepers, and scale the walls, raise the alarm that the Cholera had broken out among them, then take advantage of the excitement, and make their way into the country. Before the appointed hour, the ring-leaders found by the movement of the guards they were suspected, and passed the word accordingly to "lie back." The next morning the keepers made a selection among those concerned, and consigned to the cells all who were the most active in getting up the revolt.—[Chron.]

CONVICTIONS IN THE U. S. COURT.—Dr. E. F. Eastman and Edward Jones, Esq. both of Fayette county, were convicted in the United States Circuit Court of forgery. Eastman had forged several declarations of soldiers to procure pensions; had forged powers of attorney to draw pensions from the United States Treasury Department, and had, also, forged powers of attorney to draw land warrants, and succeeded in a few cases, in the latter project. Seven indictments of as many distinct cases, were found against Eastman, for forging the body of the papers; and Jones as magistrate, for certifying the oath of the applicant or the oath of witnesses, to their identity, or service of the alleged applicant. In nearly every case, the names of men not known to exist, were forged as pensioners, and as witnesses. By the false certificate of Jones, who was really an acting magistrate, the certificate and seal of the clerk of the county were obtained without distrust, and the papers thus completed were sent to an agent at Washington City, and by him presented at the respective departments. Only one of the seven indictments against each of these culprits was tried. The others either were abandoned or postponed by the attorney of the U. States, Mr. N. H. Swayne, who, throughout the whole prosecution, conducted it with highly credible diligence and ability.

The Court sentenced Eastman to seven and Jones to six years imprisonment in the Penitentiary of Ohio.—[Ohio Monitor.]

Revolt in the New-Jersey State Prison.—A desperate attempt at escape was made about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the prisoners confined in the New Jersey State Prison, at Lambertton, below Trenton, to escape over the walls. A number of the inmates were indulged through the course of the day with a walk in the yard, in the care of the under keepers, one of which is stationed in a small armory on the top of the wall on the east side. The malcontents had constructed a ladder by means of a weight tied at the end of a weaver's chain, (yarn,) and by rearing a carpenter's work-bench against the wall near the guard-house, and watching their opportunity when Mr. Neal, the guard, had stepped into the house, threw the weight over the wall, and one of the prisoners, named Long, with a knife in his hand, essayed to mount up it. At this moment Mr. Neal stepped out and discovered their movements; he immediately ran to the armory, and seizing a musket, attempted to regain the platform, but was pined so liberally with brick-bats, as for a time to prevent him. Long called out as he ascended the wall, "Lay back, you d—d rascals, or you will die the harder when I get to you!" Nothing daunted, Mr. N. succeeded in getting out, and raising his piece, told the fellow to desist or he would shoot him; this he refused to do, and Mr. N. fired, the charge taking effect in the neck, and with a single exclamation, Long dropped lifeless to the earth. A young man of desperate habits then seized the ladder, and attempted to rise; Mr. N. presented another musket, and told him to retire, but was unheeded; he then fired again, wounding the fellow very badly in the foot; he fell to the ground, and thus ended the attempt. They were immediately locked up in the cells.—[Phil. Chron. of Monday.]

MOUNT PLEASANT, AUG. 14.—Among other damage done by the heavy rain on Tuesday last week, the paper mill of the Messrs. Higbee, near the landing, was destroyed. The swelling waters entered the lower story of the mill, and communicated with some casks of lime, which set fire to and consumed the whole building. The loss of Messrs. H. is probably 5 to \$6000. The injury to the roads in many places, is very great. Mr. Fowler lost between 30 and 40 sheep. In Rockland county, opposite this place, the torrent of water swept down the opening in the mountain leading to Van Valen's landing, carrying before it immense quantities of earth and stones, and destroying the road and almost every thing else in its descent. The descending materials forced in the back part of the dwelling house of Mr. Abm. Van Valen, situate at the landing, and completely filled the lower story with sand, stones, &c. The family was compelled to take refuge on board of a vessel at the wharf. The loss of Mr. Van Valen must have been probably \$1,000; but the most melancholy part of our duty is yet to be performed. We understand that in the fatigue and disasters of the night, Mr. V. became very much excited and exhausted, and after endeavoring to obtain some repose on Wednesday forenoon, he was seized with the worst symptoms of the prevailing epidemic, and expired the same day. The deceased had the day previous kindly rendered assistance to a young man, who was seized with the cholera on board a sloop off that landing.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—The Girard Bank opened for business partially on Monday. The following gentlemen are the principal officers:—President, James Schott; Cashier, William D. Lewis; Solicitor, Chas. J. Jack; and Notary Public, Edward L. Hirst.—[National Gazette.]

An accident occurred at the Navy Yard on Sunday night, which will retard the Dry Dock at least a month, and enhance the expense of construction several thousand dollars. About 25 feet of the Coffin Dam next to the channel, broke away, carrying the piles, the solid earth, and every opposing force with it, and admitting the water at once to the whole of the Dry Dock.

Within this coffer dam, an excavation had been made several feet below the dock; and as the rupture took place at high tide, the great pressure of the water on the outside must have forced a passage under the piles and thus gained admittance.—[Boston Traveller.]

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—A fire, which might have proved most deplorable in its consequences, broke out last night, about 11 o'clock, in Kirby's lumber yard, the spot in which originated the great fire about 10 or 11 years ago. The night however was calm, and the fire and hose companies on the ground were at work in an incredibly short time; so that the damage was confined to the burning of some piles of lumber, and some accidents to one or two

firemen. It is strongly believed that the fire was designedly communicated, as the hose was out in several places. An eel more than two feet long was forced by one of the suction engines from the dock, through two or three hundred feet of hose to the nozzle of the pipe.

Deserters.—It is mentioned in the Niagara Gleaner, that several of the deserters from Gen. Scott's forces had arrived at that place from Fort Gratiot. Out of a party of forty that deserted at one time, fifteen had either died or were left on the route unable to proceed. Before they came to the inhabited part of Upper Canada, the deserters were plundered by the Indians.

A man named James Colter has been arrested and lodged in the jail of Huntington county on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Captain William Donnelly.

KEY WEST, July 29.—The brig Agenor, of N. York, Collins, master, from N. Orleans for Charleston, with tobacco, sugar and provisions, &c. at this port in distress, 12th inst. having grounded in the Mississippi while in tow of a steamboat, and also having got on the Colorados since. She made one and a half feet water per hour, and after survey was condemned as decayed and wormed, and as her sails, rigging, &c. were unworthy of repair. Since her condemnation, vessel and cargo have been sold by order of the master. The greater part of the cargo has been purchased by Captain Collins on his own account, and he is now shipping the same on board of the brig Agenor, Fish, of Providence, to sail in a few days for Boston or Providence. The terms of sale were not the same as usual at this place; it being considered necessary to allow purchasers time to obtain money from Havana by giving ten days for receiving and paying for the goods bought, the merchandise remaining at the risk and expense of the purchaser during this time. But in the present case, the terms were declared on the morning of the sale, to be cash on delivery in five days, which put it out of the power of ordinary buyers. The consequence was, that Capt. Collins got the whole of his cargo except 10 hds. sugar, and a few other articles bought for home consumption.—Good-hills on the North were offered in payment and refused.

The Savannah Georgian of the 7th inst. announces the death of Thomas Young, Esq. a native of Scotland, and for many years President of the St. Andrew's Society of that city. In Mr. Young, the poor, especially among his countrymen, have lost their best friend; and the community, in which he lived, a most valuable and enterprising citizen—first in every act of public spirit and philanthropy.

The merchants on the east branch of the Delaware river, from Middletown to the Forks, a distance of 50 miles, have united in a pledge not to renew their supplies of ardent spirits when their present stock is disposed of.—[Temperance Recorder.]

Some time since a stage-driver at Ypsilanti, Michigan, had a horse shot by the Quarantine guard. Two Justices of the Peace, the Supervisor, a Colonel, and other militia officers, and the Sheriff of Washtenaw county, have been removed by the Governor. The exercise of this official act has created considerable excitement, and a public meeting has been called to consider the subject.

The steamboat North America, which arrived last evening from Albany, brought about 200 passengers. Our citizens who sought refuge from the pestilence in the country, are returning in considerable numbers. Strangers also begin to show themselves amongst us, and the city has become a good deal enlightened within a few days.—[Mercantile.]

COURT OF CHANCERY.—We are requested by the Chancellor to state that no motion court will be holden before him on the third Tuesday of the present month, as he will probably be absent attending the Court of Errors. Motions noticed for that day, will therefore stand over until the first day of the stated term of the court, to be holden at this place on the next Monday thereafter. To accommodate counsel who have left their residences on account of the prevailing epidemic, or who may necessarily be detained with their families, the Chancellor has determined to suffer no defaults to be taken at the term in calendar causes belonging to the second or fourth classes. Neither will a default be taken in a cause set down for hearing on bill and answer, provided the counsel for the adverse party shall have furnished the register with a written notice, that there is real litigation in the cause, and that he wishes and expects to attend and argue the same at the hearing.—[Argus.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LETTER FROM EUROPE.—By the Hibernia, Captain Maxwell, and the Ontario, Captain Sebor, we have our files to 30th June inclusive:

Sir Walter Scott.—The latest notice we find of Sir Walter's health is from the London Courier of the 29th, that he had passed rather a tranquil night, and remained in the same state as the day before.

LONDON, June 30.—We regret to state that Sir James Macdonald (who had just been appointed to the government of the Ionian Islands, in the room of Sir Frederick Adam,) died yesterday morning at his apartments in Spring Garden.

LONDON, June 30.—At the date of the last accounts from Vienna, the death of Young Napoleon (Duc de Reichstadt) was hourly expected.

The Talavera, ship of the line, at Portsmouth, was ordered to the Scheldt. Lord Durham, who is on a special mission in favor of the Poles, takes passage in this ship.

The King of England has knighted Edward Thomason, Esq. of Birmingham.

Parliament is expected to rise the first week in August; but the dissolution, under the new order of things, cannot take place before the beginning of November.

On the evening of the 29th, in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a loan of £1,000,000 to those of the British West India Islands who have recently suffered from hurricanes and civil insurrections. He stated that the losses sustained in consequence of these calamities were as follows: Jamaica £388,170; Barbadoes £1,151,000; St. Lucia £381,000; St. Vincent, £290,971. He proposed to appropriate one half of the loan to Jamaica, and the other half to the other Islands.

Dr. Lushington was ready to advance 500,000l. to those who had suffered by the dispensation of Providence, but he could not consent to revive the fortunes of those who had long been disposed to pervert in a course of injustice and cruelty. They had produced that insurrection which led to the destruction of their property. He did not mean to say it was their intention to excite a rebellion for the destruction of their property, but by a continuous resistance to the liberal views of the Government, they had brought calamities on their own heads. He was not ready to embark the public money upon such pretences. Suppose another insurrection should take place, was the public purse to be again opened for the relief of the sufferers? It had been said the slaves were guilty of wickedness and iniquity. Had they done more than endeavor to recover freedom, their birthright? That unfortunate race of individuals could not be charged with wickedness in the assertion of their liberty more than the Poles, who had so nobly stood forward in defence of their natural rights. He entered his protest against part of the vote.

After some further debate, the appropriation was carried in committee of the whole.

Dennis Collins, who threw stones at the King, had his final examination on the 27th; after which he was committed for trial on a charge of high treason.

Advance in Wages of Flannel Weavers.—So great has recently been the demand for flannel goods, which are the principal manufacture of the village of Milnor, near Rochdale, and whence large quantities are sent for exportation, that last week, we understand, an advance in the prices of weaving these goods was made, to the amount of 2d. in the shilling. This advance has not been effected by any intimidation (which on the contrary usually defeats the object sought,) but was voluntarily made by the manufacturers of that place.

The cholera was increasing in Paris. The London Courier of the 30th states that it has broken out with great violence in the House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields. Seventeen prisoners died on the 28th.

LONDON, June 30, evening.—Cholera in the country.—New cases, 229; deaths 82; recovered, 107; remaining, 645. Total cases from the commencement of the disease, 13,825; deaths, 5,141.

Ireland.—New cases, 219; deaths, 88; recoveries, 134.

The cholera appeared to be rather abating in Liverpool. New cases on the 27th, 58; deaths 19; 28th, new cases 49; deaths 19; 29th, new cases 44; deaths 12.

A Liverpool paper of the 30th says, "The Dublin

papers inform us that the cholera is still on the increase in that city. It has extended its ravages to the comfortable and affluent classes." Total cases in Ireland 12,121; deaths 4056.

The cholera has been formally announced as existing in Manchester. Two or three fatal cases have occurred at Stockport.

LONDON, June 30.—A Dutch mail arrived this day with papers to 27th inst, also Hamburg Journals to 22d, and the Nuremberg Correspondent to the same date. From the Hague, the 24th, it is stated that the Cabinet Council had been long deliberating on the 64th, 65th, and 66th Protocols; the result was not known, but the report was that the evacuation of the citadel of Antwerp was to be still delayed.

The simultaneous departure of the Dutch Minister from this country, with the official recall of Sir Charles Bagot, the British Ambassador at the Hague, has given rise to many warlike rumors at the West end of the town. It was said last night that the Talavera line of battle ship, whose sudden order to Sheerness has already been noticed, is destined for the Scheldt.

Baron Stockwater, the friend and private Secretary of King Leopold, has had several interviews lately with Lord Palmerston, for the purpose of urging his Lordship to take active measures to compel the King of Holland to comply with the conditions laid down by the Conference, and on the 14th inst. an official note was sent to Lord Palmerston, by order of Leopold, to a similar effect.

The Belgian King is quite ready for hostilities, either offensive or defensive. He has organized a numerous and good army, and is deficient only in experienced general officers; but, in the event of a war, he would probably employ French Generals. [Court Journal.]

LONDON, June 30, evening.—Up to the hour of our going, we press the official answer of the King of Holland to the last Protocol of the Conference, had not, we understand, been received by Lord Palmerston. The last communication from our Minister at the Hague, and to which we alluded the other day, leaves no doubt, however, we believe, that the answer will be in the negative as to the evacuation of Antwerp.

LONDON, June 30.—The Paris papers of Wednesday and Thursday have been received, but their contents are unimportant. The New Ministry is not settled, and all is, as yet, but speculation and uncertainty as to its final arrangement. The only thing stated without mingling is the decided determination of Prince Talleyrand not to become a member of the Cabinet under any circumstances.

The great decision of the Court of Cassation was not expected to be given till Friday or Saturday, and public opinion seemed now to lead to the conclusion that the award of this tribunal would be unfavorable to the legality of the state of siege. No execution had yet taken place under the sentence of these Councils of War. The Messenger des Chambres affirms that the King means to proclaim a general amnesty upon the occasion of his daughter's marriage with King Leopold.

The Duke of Orleans was expected to return shortly to Paris, but his mission to the west and south is thought to be any thing but satisfactory.

[From the Messenger des Chambres.]

PARIS, June 28.—The formation of a Cabinet according to a current report.—M. M. Dupin, President, Minister of Justice, and for the affairs of Religion; Barthe, Minister of Public Instruction, President of the Council of State; Thiers, Minister of Public Works and of Commerce; D'Argout, Minister of Finance.

M. Girod (de l'Ain) and Baron Louis quit the Council.—M. M. Soult, de Montalivet, de Kigny, and Sebastiani, retain their stations. Thus there would be two new Ministers, and two changes.

POLAND.

An interesting debate occurred on the 28th June, in the House of Commons, upon the affairs of this much injured country. We make such extracts from it as our columns will admit of. It was introduced by a speech from Mr. Ferguson, who reviewed the history of Poland's wrongs antecedent to her late desperate struggle for independence, and then passed to the cruelties and violations of faith which had been practiced upon her since that war was terminated. He said:—

Of 23 Polish Generals, who then became in a manner prisoners under the amnesty, the greater

portion were sent to distant parts of the Russian empire, and of the whole number only four had returned to Poland. Common soldiers also, who were included in the amnesty, were marched by thousands to Siberia; the last accounts which had been received pictured these brave Poles as marching in columns towards their place of exile; they were met, day by day, in parties of 10; huddled together by the wrists to a bar of iron, and this was the mode in which the Emperor Nicholas fulfilled the amnesty under which they had surrendered. The Nobles of Poland were treated in the same way. One anecdote had come to his knowledge, which he would state. The Prince Simonaka, who was arrayed in the rank of his countrymen against the despot's power, was sentenced to banishment into Siberia. The sentence was enforced on the day of his Saint's festival, and the Emperor Nicholas wrote on the sentence, in his own hand, the aggravating punishment that he must be sent into Siberia on foot, chained to the bar of the common soldiers. If this was doubted it would be proved, for the document was in existence. The Princess, his mother, urged by her natural feelings, sought to moderate the rigor of his sentence. The Emperor so far relented as to allow the substitution of a milder punishment, on condition that the Nobleman would acknowledge he had been driven into the rebellion, by the loss of reason, which had befallen him in consequence of affliction at the death of his wife. The alternative was proposed to him. He nobly refused to comply with the tyrannical and base suggestion, urging as a reason for his refusal the feelings which must agitate the minds of his fellow countrymen on seeing him disavow the part he had taken in their common cause. On his refusal, no further application on his behalf would be listened to, and he was at that moment in exile, his mother disconsolate and wretched, ignorant of what corner of Siberia his footsteps were directed to. But this was not all. He left a daughter behind him eight years old. The order of the Russian Government was, that female infants of the Nobility should be taken away from Poland, and carried into Russia. Her only protector was an old soldier of 70, who had been the companion in arms of Kosciuszko. When the Russian soldiers were about to enforce their orders to convey the infant away, he seized her in his arms, and declared he would not give her up but with his life. His noble disdain of life so terrified the Russians that they retired, and left him in possession of his infant charge.

The hon. and learned member then proceeded to observe upon that article of the ukase which related to the abstraction of the children of Poles; and contended that it was with a view towards finally rendering that nation more complete slaves than they have ever yet been, and also that it was in complete accordance with the proceedings of the old Muscovite rulers, who stopped at nothing to consolidate their power, and who cemented the component parts of their empire with blood. All the European powers who were parties to the treaty of Vienna, had a right to exclaim against the proceedings of Russia. The object of those proceedings was to denationalize and to exterminate Poland; and this formed only part of the ultimate views of universal monarchy in Europe, which Russia, he was convinced, secretly cherished. His learned friend might smile, and urge mentally as a reason for discrediting that assertion, the fact, that the Russian empire was already so large that it might fall to pieces of its own weight; but let him recall to recollection the immense size of the Roman empire, which had gone on in an uninterrupted career of foreign conquest to which even Britain had succumbed; and the analogy which had existed between the two cases, was quite sufficient to warrant him in entertaining a belief that many of the European states might fall victims to the insatiable thirst of aggrandizement by which Russia was actuated, ere that empire utterly fell into ruins. He hoped that England would never suffer an attempt to denationalize Poland, without interfering with the other European states, to prevent it; and the first step towards this was to put forth a solemn protest against an act so atrocious in its nature. He would not occupy the time of the House any longer.—(hear! hear!) He felt aware that he had very imperfectly urged the claims [hear] which Poland had to the interference of England, and he should therefore conclude by moving that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to order to be laid on the table copies of the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, of the 26th February last, and of the organic statute to which it refers, and also for a copy or extract from the despatch of the British Ambassador

at St. Petersburg communicating the same to his Majesty's government.

Lord Viscount Morpeth said it had been his fortune to receive much kindness and hospitality in Russia, and he was not without some personal predilection for that country. But, said he, if all or much of what we hear is true, and much, alas! we know must be, if the design is on foot to annihilate the Polish nation, name, Constitution, language—all but her immortal memory—the land of Casimirs and Sigismunds, of Sobieskis and Kosciuskos, that first resisted the torrent of Mahomedan invasion, and secured the liberties and religion of Europe;—if her Princes, and Nobles, and Senators are consigned to the dungeons, the mines, the graves of Siberia; if her noble ladies travel to the foot of the throne—and I am told their very presence has even sent a chill into the festivities of the capital—and sue, not for pardon, but for pity upon those whose fault it was to act with conscientious and heroic, tho' perhaps, despairing devotion, in the cause of their country, while they thought they had one—and that suit is denied them; if, while confiscation and exile thus track the course of her Czartoriskys and her Sarguskos, her rising and spirited youth are daily drafted to swell the ranks of the Russian armies, and to prepare *Te Deums* for future triumphs over the world,—if further—oh crowning horror!—let it be well attested before we credit it—children are carried off to lose the memory of their noble country on the frozen banks of the Irtisk, or among the mountainous steppes of Caucasus; if these things be, we may, without much compromising ourselves, say that a case is made out for the energetic intervention of England and of Europe; we may, perhaps, without presuming, add, that whatever becomes of that intervention, great room is left for the righteous retribution of HEAVEN.

Mr. O'Connell said he was almost afraid to trust himself in the expression of his sentiments upon a subject which naturally must induce one to adopt language unbecoming the character of these deliberations. He could not conceal from the house the sentiments of disgust and abhorrence with which he had heard the details of the cruelties practised by order of the Russian Autocrat upon this generous and brave nation. He had heard talked to-night of the rights conferred on Poland by the Treaty of Vienna. Rights! Had she no rights antecedent to that treaty? Had not that Congress proved they were themselves robbers and partners in guilt? Poland had taken no part in the antecedent struggle. France and Russia had both run over her, it was true. But Poland had rights antecedent to the infamous and iniquitous spoliation of 1773 and 1791. That spoliation had rendered unsafe and insecure those very Thrones which looked with delight on the unjust territorial acquisitions that political iniquity had procured them. There were two distinguished and prominent features in the case of the brave Poles—their great merits and their great wrongs. Untouched with admiration for the one, or pity for the other, the miscreant conqueror had gone on trampling on the prostrate people of that country—violating every institution they respected—wantonly wounding the better feelings of both sexes—nay, with a barbarity unheard of in all history, tearing from their parents the little children, to transplant them to the wild wastes of Siberia. Gracious God! what must have been the feelings of a Polish mother, at this sacrifice of her loved offspring? Then a lady, the wife of a Polish General, within this fortnight, had been announced as having plunged a knife into the bosom of her little children, rather than suffer them to be torn from her arms, and banished at the inhuman mandate of the tyrant. He heard with sorrow and regret, a noble lord avowing the respect he personally entertained for the Sovereign alluded to. He should be ashamed to know, in private life, a man who had been guilty of only one hundredth part of those enormities, which rendered it positively a disgrace to be his acquaintance. Was the load of guilt removed from such a man because he wore a crown? He would not hesitate to say that such was his grasping and lawless ambition, that if he could only arrange his finances and his treasure so that for a couple of campaigns he would maintain 200,000 of his barbarous hordes in the heart of Europe, nothing would save the civilized world from his designs, short of all Europe rising to check the barbaric irruption.—(loud cheering for some time.) Had not the Treaty of Vienna been violated from its commencement? Excess of insult and oppression had roused the Poles to resistance, but that was no palliation to the cruelties and oppression heaped

on them by this modern Goth, who, like Attila, might with justice assume an equal title to that which he delighted in,—“the scourge of God”—(hear, hear.) Great as had been their sufferings, this noble people had never since 1773, despaired of the issue when things should be ripe. Nor did he despair for them—though at the crisis of their fate we were too much occupied with the Reform Bill; now that was settled, it would be seen that the people of this country were actuated by the most lively sympathy for the people of Poland. Despite of the apathy which characterized our conduct formerly, and despite of the indifference of Louis Philip, whom he regarded as an equal traitor to the cause of liberty as any other Sovereign in Europe, these two great nations would never be induced tamely to look on and see Poland, once the barrier of Christian Europe against the infidel Ottoman, swept from the map of Europe, and blotted from the list of independent nations. No country had ever deserved so well of Europe, and no country had ever been worse treated. He hoped, however, that the nationality of Poland would soon be restored.

Colonel Evans relied upon the declaration of Lord Palmerston that this country had a right to call upon the Emperor of Russia for explanation. Most Hon. Members who had spoken had shrunk from the mention of war; but if war was the only alternative to be expected from the negotiations, it ought not to be regretted. With very little expense the commerce and maritime interest of Russia might be completely at the mercy of England and France, and her possessions in Asia and on the coast of the Black Sea were equally liable to successful attack.

Mr. Gally Knight attributed many of the disasters of Poland to the war party in France, who had urged on the insurrection. This party had much to answer for. Poland had been basely deprived of her existence as a nation, blotted out from the map of Europe, and extinguished in the provinces of the usurper. It became the duty of England to see that that treaty, which had been so strictly adhered to in rivetting the chains of Italy, should also be as strictly observed in preserving the nationality of Poland. As England had been at that time the arbitress of nations, she was bound to see the treaty enforced. He was satisfied that not all the power of Russia would ever be able to Russianness Poland. Mr. Pigott expressed his strong concurrence in the well merited reprobation cast upon the Emperor of Russia, and hoped that the treaty would be laid upon the table by which England pledged herself to pay the tyrant a sum of money.

Sir R. H. Inglis expressed his surprise that his Majesty's Ministers had suffered such language as had been used in the House without notice, and that they had said nothing in defence of a Government with which they had recommended his Majesty to continue upon the same terms as before. With such a treaty just delivered, it was improper to describe any person, much less a Sovereign, as a miscreant. Mr. Cutlar Fergusson denied that he had used any such language.

Sir Robert Inglis referred to the Hon. Member for Kerry, whom he did not now see in his place.

Lord Palmerston—No man regretted more than I did to hear the expressions which fell from the Hon. and learned Member for Kerry; but not conceiving myself responsible for those expressions—(hear, hear)—I should not have been justified in interrupting the Hon. and learned Member. Much as I regret the use of such expressions, I do not feel that I am called upon, or justified, in obtruding myself again upon the House upon such a subject.

Mr. Beaumont said that the noble Lord would have acted most injudiciously if he had used such a word, but he (Mr. B.) was delighted to hear those words from the Hon. Member for Kerry. He repeated the words, “miscreant conqueror,” and was sure they were only the echo of the voice of the people of England—(hear, hear.) When the people of England were called upon to speak, their language was strong and effective.

Mr. Hume would not only call the Emperor of Russia a “miscreant conqueror,” but a monster in human form.

Sir R. Inglis—I said that those words ought not to be made use of without notice.

Mr. Hume would repeat the words, and they were too weak to express his detestation of the barbarities of such a tyrant. If the atrocities which had been detailed were untrue, let any member stand up and deny them; if they were true, was any language too strong to apply to them?

Mr. Wyse said that this was not the first time he had occasion to observe in that House great tender-

ness towards the most questionable Sovereigns of Europe. He was sorry to have heard sentiments expressed in that House which would seem, if not to sanction, at least greatly to palliate the acts of oppressive rulers.

Mr. Baring concurred with the Hon. Member for Oxford in protesting against the use of language which, if not checked or noticed by the Government, was more likely than any thing else to disturb the peace of Europe, and to involve this country in all the embarrassments of war. He felt that it would be impossible to preserve this country from constant difficulty and peril, if, on every occasion when a grievance of any kind occurred—whether in Poland or Prussia, or the Peninsula or Italy—we were to sally forth and adopt the quarrel as our own. At the same time he felt it was quite right that this country should endeavor, under the Treaty of Vienna, to obtain a more just and humane treatment of the Polish nation. In that respect he relied fully upon the temper and discretion, as well as firmness, of the Noble Lord who had been delegated for that purpose; and he hoped he would not adopt the time which had been recommended in that house to-night. He could not help remarking upon the vast sum of £5,000,000 of public money, which, he contended, there was not a title of obligation upon this country to supply—(hear, hear.) Flourishes in favor of Poland might do very well for election speeches—though he did not mean to doubt the sincerity of the speeches which had been delivered to-night—but he thought that the countenancing so profuse and uncalled for an expenditure was a much more just index of the feelings of gentlemen with regard to the rights of their own country—(hear.)

Mr. Shiell said the member for Thetford would have us

“And mollify dampness with a phrase.”

He is right—but he should make allowance for others who have sometimes occasion for indulgence towards his own vocabulary, and he should consider a man as pardonable for speaking of a miscreant on a throne as for speaking of his fellow citizens (a part of the English people) as “blackguards in the streets.” (Hear.) For his (Mr. Shiell's) part, he would not call Nicholas a miscreant, because, when he saw a man delegating his brother—in whom the spirit of Nero must have transmigrated, if there be metempsychosis among tyrants—to tread the heart of Poland out,—when we see him betraying a nation of heroes into submission, and then transporting them to Siberia, shaving off the gray hairs of Nobles with the blood of Europe's savans in their veins, degrading and enslaving women, sparing neither age nor sex, and thrusting the hand of a ruthless and Hared-like infanticide into the cradle of Polish childhood—when we see him acting thus, and leaving himself nothing to add “to damnation,” we should not call him “miscreant,” but exclaim, “Oh! thou art worse than words can give thee out.”—(cheers.)

Sir Robert Peel said it was very well for hon. members to say that now was the time to go to war, and that France and England should compel Russia to act justly towards Poland; but if ever there existed a moral obligation upon any country, to weigh well the justice of entering upon war, as well as the probability of its success, it existed at the present moment upon Great Britain. Before they lightly determined upon war, and predicted its success, they should consider deeply as to its probable consequences. He would suggest to the Hon. Gentleman, (Mr. Fergusson) an addition to his motion. As under the Treaty of Vienna it was said that Poland was to have a Constitution, he thought a copy of that Constitution ought to be laid on the table with other documents.

He doubted the policy of exciting the pride and resentment of the Russians to such an extent as to induce them to rally on the side of the Emperor, to protect not only him but themselves from insult—(hear, hear.) Such language was calculated to lower the character of the House and to diminish its means of rendering assistance to Poland, by making it impossible for Russia to listen to moderate remonstrances from those who had indulged in such language. He would venture to say that the Poles themselves never indulged in such language—(hear, hear.) It was by pursuing a more dignified course that they had excited in their favor the sympathies of the people of Europe.

Before the House indulged such sympathies to the extent of a rising war, he thought a colder case should be made out, not only of obligation, on the part of this country, to interfere, but also of probable success in the event of such interference—(hear, hear.)

Mr. C. Ferguson acceded to the suggestions of the Right Honorable Baronet, and after shortly replying, the motion was agreed to, and the address was ordered to be presented to his Majesty, by such Members of the House as were Members also of his Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council.

The orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past two.

The William Byrnes brings London papers a day or two later, from which the following items are taken.

The Spectator for the evening of June 30th, says, "Respecting the situation of Sir Walter Scott, he has occasionally taken more nourishment than previously, and has consequently been somewhat strengthened by it; but there is no change in the symptoms of his disease that leads to the slightest hope of his recovery. Such is the opinion of his medical attendants. His recognition of the persons around him is uncertain and interrupted; and he is reduced, both in mind and body, to a state of utter helplessness. In such a condition, the release of his great spirit from its ruined tenement of clay, is an event which cannot but be wished for by those who most love and respect him."

M. Manuel Garcia, the celebrated singer and composer, and father of Madame Malibran, died in Paris, lately, at his residence in the rue des Trois Frères.

It is not expected that any business of moment will be done in Parliament after the passage of the Scotch and Irish Reform Bills. We find that in all parts of the Kingdoms, candidates for the new Parliament are coming forward with Addresses to the Electors. The approaching election will be a very animated one.

Mr. Robinson has given notice of a motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act, in the next Parliament, if he "be there to see."

It appears from a statement made by Mr. P. Thompson, on the 29th, in the House of Commons, that there is now a certain and speedy prospect of a daily mail between London and Paris.

The Scotch Reform Bill was read a third time and passed, in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, and on the following day carried up to the House of Lords. It was read a first time there on Thursday, and the second reading was fixed for Monday (3d July). The Irish Bill was forwarded in a committee on Friday night; it is expected that both these Bills may be carried to a conclusion about the 15th of July.

Illuminations.—A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on Friday, Sir Francis Burdett in the Chair, to consider the best method of expressing the public satisfaction on the great victory achieved by the passing of the Reform Bills. When, after numerous suggestions, it was decided by a large majority that there should be a Grand Illumination on the fourth day after the Royal Assent should be given to the English, Scotch, and Irish Reform Bills, provided Sunday did not interfere.

Rejoicings are still going forward in different parts of the country to celebrate the passing of the Reform Bill. In the city of Salisbury, on Tuesday and Wednesday, there were illuminations and processions. Three thousand persons dined together in the Market place, with the Mayor in the Chair, and 7,000 more were regaled at their own houses.

An address to the Duke of Wellington on the attack made upon him in the city, was agreed to at a meeting of merchants and bankers, on Friday, and a committee was appointed to wait upon his Grace and present the address.

Among the regulations of the Inns of Court, is one that in future no person, who has been engaged as a reporter for the public press, shall be called to the bar. Sir James Mackintosh, Sergeant Spankie, Mr. Campbell, M. P., (non-in-law of Sir James Scarlett,) Mr. Rose, Judge of the new Bankruptcy, Mr. Downing, Chief Justice of New South Wales, Mr. Jeffcott, Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, (who has miraculously returned alive to England,) and several others, now eminent at the bar, were all formerly reporters and connected with the public press.

Grand Entertainment to their Majesties.—On the 26th June, in honor of his Majesty's accession, the Duke of Wellington gave one of the most splendid entertainments to the Royal Family ever witnessed. At 11 o'clock, his Majesty and the various branches of the Royal Family arrived. The cortege consisted of twelve carriages. At the supper table his Majesty was seated on the left hand of the Duke, and the

Queen upon his right. The Duke of Cumberland took his seat next the Queen, and the Duchess of Gloucester next to the King. Nearly seven hundred of the Nobility and Gentry were present, including the whole of his Majesty's Ministers, as well as the Foreign Ambassadors, and several other foreigners of distinction. Their Majesties did not depart until half-past three o'clock, being the latest hour the King and Queen ever remained at any place.

We are glad to hear, (says the Liverpool Albion of the 3d July,) that, notwithstanding the cholera trade is brisk. The sales of cotton have been extensive, and the produce market generally has been active. The export of merchandise is considerable, particularly to the United States.

MANCHESTER.—The cholera continues to make progress in this town, and the Board of Health have at length come to the resolution of reporting to the general board in London the cases that have occurred here. Up to June 27th, the number of cases had been 29, and of deaths 24. In addition to which, there were on the 29th three new cases and two deaths. [Guardian.]

Bell's Messenger states, on private information from Paris, that M. Dupin has consented to accept the presidency of the Council on certain conditions, which it is expected will be conceded. Marshal Soult, the minister of war, and General Sebastiani, the minister for foreign affairs, will remain in office. Montalivet will probably retain the port folio of the interior.

There is a rumour again prevailing rather extensively, that the King of Holland is about to lay aside the kingly dignity, and take the title of Stadtholder, under which his ancestors so long governed Holland. The title of King was assumed by his father in 1813. The resumption of the old republican form of government would lead to a large reduction in the expenses of the country, and might influence in no small degree the nations around Holland, for there is much in a political name. It is probable, however, that the project was threatened with a view merely of influencing the Protocol Powers, who have been very obdurate in resisting King William's demands.

A new protocol is said to have been lately signed by the London Conference, relating to the affairs of Greece, which contains the following clauses:—That Prince Otho, appointed King of Greece, shall proceed to his states escorted by 3,000 Bavarian troops, who are to remain in the country. The three powers which have signed the protocol will secure to him a loan of 20 millions of francs. If Prince Otho, King of Greece, should die without issue, the crown shall not pass to the reigning family of Bavaria, but a new king shall be chosen by the three powers.

Russia has now at sea twelve sail of the line. The great fleet, of thirty sail, is at Cronstadt.

LA FAYETTE.—The *Courrier du Gard*, a ministerial paper published at Nîmes, lately asserted that when the emblem of 1793 (the *bonnet rouge*) was placed on the coffin of Gen. Lamarque, Gen. Lafayette hastened to invest it with a crown of immortelles—and further, that becoming alarmed at the events which were likely to ensue, he regained his residence after some difficulty, and, on entering the house, exclaimed, "I am safe at last." The falsehood of this statement is best established by the following letter, written by Gen. Lafayette in answer to one addressed to him on the subject, by a gentleman who repeated the circumstances upon the faith of the assertions of several of his friends:—

LA GRANGE, June 13.

SIR—You ask me if it be true, as some persons of respectability have assured you, (and as you have repeated to your friends,) that a crown was placed by me on the *bonnet rouge*, presented at the funeral of Gen. Lamarque, not by the people, that is to say, upwards of 500,000 citizens, whose manifestations of patriotism were widely foreign to such an exhibition, but by a party whose character and object time will expose. If this concerned only such persons who, supposing them to have any acquaintance with history, have carried their forgetfulness, their credulity, or their party spirit, so far as to suffer themselves to be imposed upon by this fable, and had innocently contributed to its propagation, you will believe that I should have found some difficulty in expressing my sentiments on the subject. But to those who have asserted that they were as-

ured of the truth of the facts by persons who declared that they were eye-witnesses of them, I take pleasure in repeating, as some of my friends have already said personally to some of them, that their assertion is both absurd and false. You are at liberty to give my letter all the publicity you may wish, and with this expectation, I shall add one short remark. If I have ever opposed with open resolution those criminal exercises of which in 1792 and 1793 this *bonnet rouge* became in France the sanguinary symbol, I have been equally free from shrinking from before the counter revolutionary usurpations which have alternately retarded the completion of the freedom commenced in 1789. This perseverance for 56 years in my public career, is of itself sufficient protest against the more recent system which, on the occasion of an attempt, repressed by forces fifty times more numerous than those who were engaged in it, comes forward *après coup*, to invoke the illegalities and immoralities of so many preceding regimes, to promote the annihilation of the principles and pledges of our revolution of July, 1830. It will not however fail, notwithstanding all our miscalculations, in accomplishing its own destiny and the anxious wish of my whole life. LA FAYETTE.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, to his friend in Norfolk, dated

Lisbon, June 21st, 1832.—The American corvette Boston, is now lying in the Tagus. It is said the King, Don Miguel, intends to-morrow or next day to visit her. On Monday last, the Minister, in a letter to our Chargé d'Affaires said, that his Majesty would be pleased to receive the officers of the Boston at his palace on the following morning at 11 o'clock. The invitation was, of course, accepted. He was punctual to the minute, although he had to ride some miles, as he had selected, for the convenience of the officers, a palace near the ship, which is not at present his residence. He received them alone, with no guard or attendant, except his Chamberlain. He is of the common height, was dressed in a Colonel's uniform, and was very graceful and polite. The officers were separately introduced to him—he advanced from the throne to within a few paces of them, and expressed himself gratified with their visit, as well as their polite demeanor since the ship has been lying here. In the afternoon he passed the Boston in his Yacht, when opposite to her, the B. hoisted the Portuguese flag forward, and fired a salute of 21 guns. When the first gun was fired, the Yacht hoisted her foretop sail aback and hoisted the American Ensign forward, and on the Boston's firing having ceased, returned the salute, hauling down the American flag, and filling away as she fired the last gun. Such a circumstance, I believe, has never happened in any other kingdom before, as the salute of a sloop of war being returned by a Monarch with the Royal Standard flying over his head at the time. The English and French pay him no respect whatever, and these little attentions from Republicans, who waited on him, by invitation, in their simple undress uniforms, and perfectly at ease, made an impression on his feelings too forcible to be disguised.

I am told that some of the young Midshipmen were disposed to have a shake of his Royal hand; but this would have been quite unfashionable for a King, though no doubt he would not have objected.

This is the day of the great festival of Corpus Christi, and it has been insinuated that Don Miguel would be gratified, if the Boston would unite with the Portuguese ships of war in paying respect to the occasion. She will, no doubt, do so. There will be a great procession, and his Majesty has ordered that seats be reserved for the American officers to see it pass.

In consequence of Don Pedro's expected arrival, all are on the *qui vive*. Every thing is ready for a fight at a moment's warning. This state of excitement is delightful.

FROM CALCUTTA.—Capt. Bennet, of the ship Corinthian, arrived at Baltimore, has furnished the Editors of the Republican with a file of the India Gazette to April 12. A report of the plague having broken out at Bussarah is confirmed by a government notification at Bombay.

FROM BRAZIL.—By the arrival at this port of the Br. barque Brooks, we learn that an insurrection broke out at Pernambuco, on the 15th July, in consequence of the Brazilian troops refusing to receive their pay in the copper coin of the country. The

insurgents gained possession of the Recife, on the morning of the 16th, after putting to death a number of the Portuguese and making several prisoners. H. B. M. corvette Pleiades came to anchor off the harbor, in order to protect the British subjects residing there, their property, &c. Things remained in a disturbed state, when the B. left, 17th July—and fears were entertained of another insurrection.—[Charleston Mercury.]

FROM NASSAU.—By the schr. Leo, we have Nassau papers to the 5th inst. His Britannic Majesty's schr. Nimble arrived at Nassau on the 27th of July, with her prize, the Portuguese slave brig Hebe, of eight guns and 28 men, which the Nimble captured on the 13th of that month, after a chase of four hours, on the coast of Cuba. Four hundred and one slaves were on board at the time of the capture.—[Commercial Adv.]

Captain Tucker, of the brig Samuel, arrived yesterday, informs that he was bound from St. Thomas to Tobasco, for a load of logwood; was met on the bar of Tobasco and brought to, by the Mexican schr. of war Hermoso Fovacerque, Capt. Thompson, who endorsed his papers and ordered him off, declaring the port in a state of blockade, and that his vessel would be a lawful prize if he entered, as the port was not recognized by his government.

MISCELLANY.

LORD BYRON AND HIS FATHER.

"Stern death forbade my orphan youth to share
The tender guidance of a father's care:
Can rank, or even a guardian's name, supply
The love which glows in a father's eye?
For this can wealth or title's sound alone,
Made, by a parent's early loss my own?" &c.

"In all the lives of Lord Byron hitherto published, the character of the poet's father has been alluded to in terms of unmitigated reprobation, for which the ascertained facts of his history afford but a slender pretext. He had, like his son, the misfortune of being brought up by a mother alone; Admiral Byron, his father, being kept at a distance from his family by professional duties. His education was completed at a foreign military academy—not, in those days at least, a very favorable school; and from this, after receiving a commission in the Cold stream Guards, he was plunged, while yet a boy, into all the temptations to which a person of singular beauty, and manners of the most captivating grace, can expose the heir of a noble name in our luxurious metropolis. The unfortunate intrigue, which has been gravely talked of as marking his character with something like horror, occurred when he was hardly of age. At all events, as Captain Byron, who died in his thirty-fifth year, could have had no influence in determining the course of his son's education or pursuits, it is difficult to understand on what grounds his personal qualities have been made the theme of discussion, to say nothing of angry vituperation, either in memoirs of Lord B., or reviews of those memoirs. Some unworthy reflections upon the subject were hazarded in a biographical sketch of the noble poet, prefixed to a French translation of one of his works, which appeared very shortly after he left Genoa for Greece; and the remarks which these drew from the son at that time will probably go far to soften the general impression respecting the father. As the letter which Lord Byron addressed to the gentleman who had forwarded the offensive tract from Paris has not hitherto been printed, and was probably the last he wrote before quitting Italy, we make no apology for the length of the following extract:—

'GENOA, 10th July, 1823.

'As to the Essay, &c., I have nothing to object to it, with regard to what concerns myself personally; though naturally there are some of the facts in it discolored, and several errors into which the author has been led by the accounts of others. I allude to facts, and not criticisms: but the same author has cruelly calumniated my father and my grand uncle, but more especially the former. So far from being 'brutal,' he was, according to the testimony of all who knew him, of an extremely amiable and joyous character, but careless and dissipated. He had consequently the reputation of a good officer, and showed himself such in America. The facts themselves refute the assertion. It is not by 'brutality' that a young officer of the Guards seduces and carries off a marchioness, and marries two heiresses. It is true that he was a very handsome man, which goes a good way. His first wife

(Lady Conyers, and Marchioness of Carmarthen,) did not die of grief, but of a malady which she caught by having imprudently insisted on accompanying my father to a hunt, before she was completely recovered from the accouchement which gave birth to my sister Augusta. His second wife, my respectable mother, had, I assure you, too proud a spirit to bear with the ill usage of any man, no matter who he might be; and this she would have soon proved. I should add, that he lived a long time at Paris, and was in habits of intimacy with the old Marshal Biron, Commandant of the French Guards, who, from the similarity of names, and Norman origin of our family, supposed that there was some distant relationship between us. He died some years before the age of forty; and whatever may have been his faults, they were certainly not those of harshness and grossness. If the notice should reach England, I am certain that the passage relative to my father will give much more pain to my sister even than to me. Augusta and I have always loved the memory of our father as much as we loved each other; and this at least forms a presumption, that the stain of harshness was not applicable to it. If he dissipated his fortune, that concerns us alone, for we are his heirs; and till we reproach him with it, I know of no one else who has a right to do so. As to the Lord Byron who killed Mr. Chaworth in a duel, so far from retiring from the world, he made the tour of Europe, and was appointed Master of the Stag hounds, after that event; and did not give up society until his son had offended him by marrying in a manner contrary to his duty. So far from feeling any remorse for having killed Mr. Chaworth, who was a *spadassin*, and celebrated for his quarrelsome disposition, he always kept the sword which he used upon that occasion in his bedchamber, and there it still was when he died. It is singular enough, that when very young, I formed a strong attachment for the grand-niece and heiress of Mr. Chaworth, who stood in the same degree of relationship as myself to Lord Byron; and at the time it was thought that an union would have taken place. This is a lying letter, and principally about my family; but it is the fault of my benevolent biographer. He may say of me whatever of good or evil pleases him; but I desire that he should speak of my relations only as they deserve. If you could find an occasion of making him rectify the facts relative to my father, and publish them, you would do me a great service, for I cannot bear to have him unjustly spoken of.

'P. S.—The 11th or 12th of this month I shall embark for Greece. Should I return, I shall pass through Paris, and shall be much flattered in meeting you and your friends. Should I not return, give me as affectionate a place in your remembrance as possible.—B."

UN MOMENT DE PEUR.—Bonaparte lost four aide-de-camps during the short time he was in Egypt.—One of them, Croisier, appearing to Napoleon to lack the proper degree of boldness at the proper moment, he burst out against him in one of his violent and humiliating attacks of abuse and contempt. The word "coward" escaped him; Croisier determined not to survive it; he sought death on several occasions, but did not succeed till the siege of Acre. He was in attendance on Napoleon in the trenches there when such a sharp look-out was kept by the garrison, that if an elbow or feather showed itself above or beside them, it was instantly grazed by a bullet. Croisier watched his opportunity and jumped upon the platform. "Come down, I command you," cried Napoleon, in a voice of thunder; but it was too late—the victim of his severity fell at his feet. Murat, the chivalrous braver of all danger, had also his *moment de peur* (moment of fear,) which lost him the countenance of his general, until displeasure could no longer resist the brilliancy of his achievements. It was at the siege of Mantau, in the first Italian campaign, that Murat was ordered to charge a body of troops that were making a sortie from the garrison. He hesitated, and in his confusion declared himself wounded; he was removed from the presence of the general; he was in every way discountenanced; in Egypt he was sent on the most distant and dangerous services; in short, he more than reconquered his character before the battle of Aboukir, on which occasion Napoleon himself was obliged to declare he was *superb*. The brave Marshal Lannes one day severely reprimanded a colonel who had punished a young officer for a *moment de peur*. "That man," said he, "is worse than a poltroon who pretends that he never felt fear."

[From Fraser's Magazine.]

THE PHILOSOPHY OF APPARITIONS.

"I'm in the name of truth,
Are ye fantastical, or that, indeed,
Which outwardly ye show?"

Mr. Coleridge, being asked by a lady if he believed in ghosts, answered, "No, Madam. I have seen too many!" Paradoxical as this may at first sight appear, it is nevertheless good sense, and sufficiently explanatory. True it is, that the beneficial effects of modern science and modern wisdom have not been more interestingly exhibited than in explaining away old puzzling superstitions, and in accounting for the marvellous occurrence of mysterious events, by tracing them to a direct, tangible, physical cause. Chymistry, having escaped from the absurdities of its prototype, Alchymy, has opened our eyes to much wisdom, and taught us to look rather lower than the surface for the origin of our grandmothers' awful tales of ghosts and goblins—of "white spirits and black, red spirits and gray, with all their trumpery." Sir Humphrey Davy, in his pretty little book of Fly fishing, has explained to us in a very simple manner some abstruse points in meteorology. Thus, among others equally interesting, the reason why a red sunset, tinted with purple, portends a fine day, is, that the air, when dry, refracts more red or heat-making rays; and as dry air is not perfectly transparent, they are again reflected in the horizon. A copper or yellow sunset usually foretells rain; but as an indication of approaching wet weather, nothing is more certain than a halo round the moon. This is produced by the precipitated water, and the larger the halo the nearer are the clouds, and consequently the more ready to fall. It is lucky in spring to see two magpies together; because it is an indication of fine warm weather, those birds never leaving the nest together when the weather is likely to prove stormy.

To approach nearer our present subject, we can now readily account for those dark and dismal forebodings which are sometimes observed about the house of death. Who has not listened with horror and a sickening heart to the croaking of the raven, and the sharp flapping of its wings against the shuttered windows; the dull, doleful, and monotonous baying of dogs, a sound never to be mistaken; and the involuntary and untangible ringing of bells, when a beloved object is hovering between life and death, and we know not which is strongest in our bosoms, hope or despair? Our simple forefathers attributed these doleful omens to supernatural interposition, but we, in this enlightened age of diffusive knowledge, well know that they depend upon pure physical causes, without any intervention from the Evil One. As life is departing the animal body emits a pungent gas, which the keen olfactory of the dog and raven speedily sniff. The same subtle essence, probably by means of some electric influence, causes the bells to ring; and, occasionally, the doors to shut, with a loud and startling noise. Thus, these "awful sounds extraordinary" may be resolved into a little chymistry, and found to have their origin in—gas!

"In very early times," says Dr. Hibbert, "we find philosophers inclined to doubt, if apparitions might not be accounted for on natural principles, without supposing that a belief in them was either referable to hallucinations, to human imagination, or to imposition that might have been practised. At length Lucretius attacked the popular notion entertained of ghosts by maintaining that they were not spirits returned from the mansions of the dead, but nothing more than films, pellicles, or membranes cast off from the surface of all bodies, like the exuviae or sloughs of reptiles.

This is exceedingly curious and deserving of particular attention, for, we find that this strange opinion prevailed among the Epicureans, and was revived in Europe about the middle of the 17th century. It had its origin in Palingenesis, or the resurrection of plants, a grand secret known to Sir Kenelm Digby, Kircher, Schot, Gaffes, Vallemont, &c. The operation of Palingenesis was no trivial one, and this was the order of its performance: a plant was selected, bruised, and burnt; its ashes were then collected, and the salt which their calcination produced was carefully extracted. This salt was then put into a phial, and mixed with some peculiar substances, which were never disclosed. The compound thus formed was of a bluish color, and easily reduced to powder. This powder was now submitted to a gentle heat, when its articles being instantly put into motion, there then gradually arose, as from the midst of the ashes, a stem, leaves, and flowers, or in other words, an apparition of the plant which had been submitted to this combustion. But as soon as the

heat was abstracted, the form of the plant which had been thus submitted was precipitated to the bottom of the vessel. Heat was then re-applied, and the form once more became latent among the ashes.—This notable experiment was said to have been performed before the Royal Society, and it satisfactorily proved to this erudite body, that the presence of heat gave a sort of life to the vegetable apparition, and that the absence of heat, or caloric, caused its dissolution.

The famous metaphysician Kircher attempted the rationale of this famous experiment, made on the ashes of the rose. He imagined that the seminal virtue of every known substance was contained in its salt. This salt was concealed in the ashes of the rose. Heat put it in motion. The particles of the salt were quickly sublimed, and being moved about, vortex like, in the phial, at length assumed their natural arrangement. It was evident, then, from this experiment, that these saline particles had a tendency to observe the same order of position, which they held in the living plant. Thus, for instance, each saline corpuscle, which in its prior state was placed on the stem of the rose slip, sympathetically fixed itself, in a corresponding position on the phial: other particles were subjected to the same influence, and thus, at length, the entire apparition of a plant was generated.

Having achieved this, it was easy enough to apply the rationale of this experiment to the elucidation of the popular belief in ghosts. No sooner was a body committed to the earth than the saline particles of which it was composed were exhaled by putrefaction: the particles, as in the case of the rose, resumed the relative situations which they held in the living body, and thus manufactured "a horrid apparition, tall and ghastly," calculated to frighten and appal every one but a Palingenist!

An accident revealed to the Alchemists this extraordinary discovery. Three of them, with a view of searching for the Philosopher's Stone, had obtained some mould from the church of St. Innocent, at Paris. While they were carefully distilling the reagents dust, they suddenly perceived in their retorts the miniature forms of men, which caused them immediately to desist from their labors. An occurrence so wonderful soon reached the knowledge of the Institute of Paris, which, under the patronage of Louis XIV., took up the matter with so much seriousness; and the result of its learned labors was duly recorded for the benefit of mankind, and is to be found properly authenticated in the *Miscellanæ Curiosæ*. We must find room for one of those precious morsels:—

"A malefactor was executed and his body obtained by a physician for dissection. After disposing of the other parts of the body, he ordered his assistant to pulverize part of the cranium, which was a remedy then used in medicine. The powder was left in a paper on a table in the museum, where the assistant slept. About midnight he was awakened by a noise in the room, which obliged him to rise immediately. The noise continued about the table without any visible agent; and at length he traced it to the powder, in the midst of which he now beheld, to his unspeakable dismay, a small head with open eyes staring at him; presently two branches appeared, which assumed the forms of arms and hands; then the ribs became visible, which were soon clothed with muscles and integuments; next the lower extremities sprouted out, and when they appeared perfect, the puppet—for he was nothing more—reared himself on his feet: instantly his clothes came upon him (!) and he appeared in the very cloak he wore at his execution! The affrighted spectator, who stood hitherto mumbling his prayers with unceasing anxiety, now thought of making his escape from the resuscitated ruffian: but this was impossible, for the apparition planted himself in his way, and, after divers fierce looks and threatening gestures, opened the door and went out. No doubt the powder was missing the next day."

But these are among the most intricate and sublime solutions. If we come to consider the subject of apparitions, we shall find, with the aid of a little physical and metaphysical knowledge, that we shall be able to exorcise, lay, and drive away more spectres and hobgoblins than any magician or enchanter of ancient or modern times: from Zoroaster, Manda, and Merlin, down to Michael Schot—ever did, or ever could vanquish. But now—

"A thousand fantasies
Begin to throng into our memory,
Of calling shapes, and beck'ning shadows dire,
And airy tongues that syllable men's names
One calls, and shames, and desert wilderness—
These thoughts may startle well, but not astound."

"I freely offer," says the jocose Dr. Ferriar, "to

the manufactures of ghosts, the privilege of raising them in as great numbers, and in as horrible a guise as they may think fit, and even without violating probability. The highest flights of imagination may now be indulged on this subject, although no loophole should be left for mortifying explanations, and for those modifications of terror which completely baulk the reader's curiosity, and disgust him with a 'second reading.' Another great convenience will be found in my system: apparitions may be evoked in open day, at noon, if the case should be urgent. In the midst of a field, on the surface of water, or in the glare of a patent lamp, quite as easily as in 'the darkness of chaos and old night.' Nay, a person rightly prepared may see ghosts while seated comfortably by his library fire, in as much perfection as amidst broken tombs, nodding ruins, and awe inspiring ivy."

In a work on the duties of a Justice of the Peace, published, and, we believe, edited by Nelson, we have a proof of the existence of witches and witchcraft, which the learned Theban of an editor seems to have considered impenetrable. "It appears," quoth he, "that there must have been such a crime as witchcraft, because (oh! this brave logician!) divers statutes have been made against it." Were we to adopt a similar style of argument, we might readily enough prove the existence of demoniacal agency in former times, by citing sundry medical cases; in which, by the way, the old German physicians most copiously abounded; where we should see that medicines had been administered for the purpose of expelling the devil from the body, just as we should now proceed to expel the evils of a good feed, undigested turtle, viscid bile, or any other abominable obstruction.

But to be serious: That people of excellent credibility and unimpeachable integrity have seen ghosts or spectres, or whatever they may be termed, is a fact which no one can dispute. The forms of dead and absent persons have been seen, and their voices heard by individuals, whose veracity we have no reason and no right to question. The apparition of the Genius to Brutus, and of the Fury to Dion, are no fables. Both saw them, spoke to them, heard them speak, and were convinced. But we need not ransack ancient history for examples of this illusion.

In a very interesting narrative, written by Nicolai, the celebrated Printer of Berlin, we have a remarkable instance of spectre-seeing, although he was perfectly aware at the time of the delusion.

"I have myself," he says, "experienced a case of this nature, which to me appears highly remarkable, both physiologically and medically. I saw, in a state of mind completely sound, and after the first terror was over, with perfect calmness, for nearly two months, almost continually and involuntarily, a vast number of human and other forms; I even heard their voices, though I knew all this to be merely the effect of a high degree of nervous irritability, and of a disordered state of the circulation of my blood."

"It being a matter of some importance that the strictest attention should be paid to an incident of this nature, and that it should be related with the most conscientious fidelity, I shall not omit any thing, of which I retain a clear recollection. During the last ten months of the year 1790, I had experienced several melancholy incidents which deeply affected me. September was a sad and sorrowful month to me, for I suffered an almost uninterrupted series of misfortunes, that afflicted me with the most poignant grief. In the January and February following, I had the additional misfortune to experience several unpleasant circumstances, which ended on the 24th of February in a most violent alteration. My wife and a friend came into my room in the morning to console me, but I was too much agitated by a series of incidents, which had most powerfully affected my moral feeling, to be capable of attending to them. Suddenly, I perceived, at about the distance of ten steps from me, a form, resembling that of a deceased person; and, pointing at it, asked my wife if she did not see it? My wife, who, of course, saw nothing of the kind, felt very much alarmed, and sent immediately for a physician, who came and ascribed the apparition, which lasted about eight minutes, to violent mental emotion; and hoped as I was then more composed, there would be no return. But this dreadful agitation of my mind has so disordered my nerves, that it produced farther consequences, which deserve a more minute description."

"At four in the afternoon, the form which I had seen in the morning re-appeared. I was easy at the incident, went to my wife's apartment; but there, likewise, I was haunted by the apparition; which

appeared, as it had done before, in a standing posture. About six o'clock there appeared, also, several walking figures, which had no connection with the first."

"After the first day the form of the deceased person no more appeared; but in its place there appeared many other phantasms, sometimes representing acquaintances, but more commonly strangers. Those whom I knew were composed of living and dead persons, but the number of the latter were comparatively small. I remarked that the persons with whom I daily conversed did not appear as phantasms, these representing persons who lived at some distance from me. I attempted to produce at pleasure the appearance of persons whom I knew, by intensely reflecting on their features, form, dress, &c. But, distinctly as I called to my imagination the respective resemblances of three of these individuals, I could not succeed in making them appear to me as phantasms, although I had before involuntarily seen them in that manner, and perceived them some time after when I least thought of them. The phantasms appeared to me contrary to my inclination, as if they were presented to me from without, like the phenomena of external nature, although in reality they existed only in my own mind. I could readily distinguish between phantasms, and real, tangible objects; and the calmness with which I examined them; enabled me to avoid the commission of the slightest mistake. I knew exactly the difference between the opening of the door and the entrance of a phantom, and the same thing and the entrance of a real person!"

The phantasms appeared equally clear and distinct at all times and under all circumstances, both when I was alone and when I was in company; as well in the day as at night; in my own house as well as abroad; they were, however, less frequent when I was in the house of a friend, and seldom appeared to me in the street. When I closed my eyes they would sometimes totally disappear, although I occasionally beheld them when I shut my eyes: yet when they disappeared on such occasions, they were generally visible again when I opened my eyes. I usually saw human forms of both sexes; but they generally appeared not to take the slightest notice of each other, moving as in a market-place, where all are eager to press through the crowd; at times, however, they appeared to be transacting business with each other. I also saw several times people on horseback, dogs and birds. All these phantasms appeared to me in their natural size, and as distinct and perfect as if alive, exhibiting different shades of carnation in the uncovered parts, as well as different colors and fashions of their dresses, though the colors seemed somewhat paler than in real nature. None of the figures appeared particularly terrible, grotesque, or disgusting; most of them being of an indifferent shape, and some having even a pleasing aspect."

It is very evident that this extraordinary delusion was dependent altogether upon indigestion, occurring in a frame irritated, unstrung, and rendered morbidly sensitive by a distressing degree of nervous irritability. It was a curious fact that these phantasms were more particularly gaseous and intrusive at the time that the food remained in the stomach undigested, and unacted upon by those peculiar functions of that organ; as soon as digestion commenced they began to disappear, and when the function was completed, they had totally vanished. It was a fortunate circumstance for Nicolai that he was a man of strong nerves and enlarged information; had he not been so, he must have been irrecoverably maddened by these spectral visitants. His own remarks on such cases are admirable.

"Those who pretend to have seen and heard ghosts, obstinately maintain they perceived these apparitions by the usual agency of their senses. In order to defeat that belief, we generally desire them to consider how many people have been imposed upon by artful novices. We advise them to lay hold of the supposed spectres, assuring them that they are generally found to be of a very corporeal nature. But those who have a predilection for the miraculous pay no attention to these objections, insisting that the productions of their morbid imaginations are real beings. We cannot, therefore, collect too many of such well substantiated facts as show how easily our imagination imposes on us erroneous notions, and deludes not only delirious persons, but even those who are in full possession of their faculties, by causing them to see phantasms, which can scarcely be distinguished from real appearances."

Then follows the narration we have quoted, with these sensible observations: "I cannot assign any

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other cause for these illusions, than that a continued rumination on the vexations I had suffered, which I could not forget, and the consequence of which I meditated to counteract. These meditations always occupied my mind three hours after dinner, just after my digestion commenced.

All that I could infer was, that while my nervous system was in such an irregular and irritable state, the phantasms would appear to me as if I actually saw and heard them; that these illusions were not modified by any known laws of reason, imagination, or the common association of ideas, and that probably other people who may have seen similar apparitions were exactly in the same predicament.

The patient was right with regard to the cause of these capricious visitors; for, as his nervous irritability subsided, their visits became less frequent, until they were wholly discontinued—not perhaps without some degree of regret on the part of the recovering hypochondriac; for he tells us,—"At different times there appeared to me both dear and sensible friends of both sexes, whose addresses tended to appease my grief. These consolatory speeches were in general addressed to me when I was alone and most needed them; sometimes I was accosted by these consoling friends while in company, and frequently while real persons were speaking to me. These addresses consisted sometimes of abrupt but impressive phrases, and at others they were regularly and eloquently connected." We can readily believe that these addresses were, indeed, "consolatory."—Let us picture to ourselves a man of quick, irritable, sensitive disposition—a true specimen of the *genus irritabile*, plunged in grief and anger at the base ill usage and ingratitude, real or imaginary, of an unfeeling world; let us imagine such a person shutting himself in his own chamber, disgusted, and sorrowful, smarting, moreover, under the sharp sting of his assumed wrongs, calling to his aid, with the air and solemnity of an enchanter, his attendant genii, and receiving from them that consolation which every one else withholds. Such was Nicolai's case, who, conscious though he was of the delusion and its cause, must, nevertheless, have yielded somewhat to the strange and vivid impression of the moment.

But a more palpable physical cause has produced an effect equally extraordinary. Persons subject to gout have experienced these strange hallucinations, particularly in the form of the disease which the learned called *recedent*. Although generally a disease of the joints of the extremities, gout has occasionally attacked the stomach, and the brain; and in the latter case violent pains have been produced, which have been followed by the most vivid and painful ideas. To these symptoms spectral illusions have sometimes supervened, as in the following case, recorded by Dr. Alderson:—

"I was called to visit Mrs. B., a fine old lady, about eighty years of age, whom I have frequently visited in fits of the gout. At a period when, from her general feelings, she rather expected the gout, she was seized with an unusual deafness, and great distention in the organs of digestion. From this time she was visited by several of her friends, whom she had not invited, and so far considered them as actually present, that she told them she was very sorry she could not hear them speak, nor keep up conversation with them; she would, therefore, order the card-table, and rang the bell for that purpose. Upon the entering of the servant, the whole party disappeared; she could not help expressing her surprise to her maid that they should all go away so abruptly, but she could scarcely believe her when she told her there had been nobody in the room. She was so ashamed, that she suffered for many days and nights together the intrusion of a variety of phantasms, and had some of her finest feelings wrought upon by the exhibition of friends long lost, and who only came to cheat her fancy, and revive sensations that time had almost obliterated. She determined, however, for a long time not to complain, and contented herself with merely ringing her bell, finding that she could always get rid of the phantasms by the entrance of her maid, whenever they became distressing. It was not till some time after that she could bring herself to relate her distresses to me. She was all this time convinced of her own rationality, and so were those friends who really visited her; for they never could find any one circumstance in her conduct and conversation to lead them to suspect her in the smallest degree deranged, though unwell. This complaint was entirely removed by cataplasms to the feet and gentle purgatives, and terminated in a short time afterwards in a regular slight fit of the gout. She has remained ever since, now somewhat more than a

year, in the perfect enjoyment of her health and faculties."

From these examples—and we could adduce many others—we are led to infer that the production of spectral illusions is necessarily connected with certain affections of the body, caused by some derangement of the nervous or circulating system. Of such affections Reginald Scot, the resolute opposer of witchcraft and demonology, has well remarked, that—

"Though they appear in the mind of man, yet they are in the body, and proceed from this humor, which is the very dregs of blood, nourishing and feeding these places; from whence proceed fears, cogitations, superstitutions, fastings, labors, and such like. This maketh sufferance of torments, and, (as some say,) foresight of things to come."

It would really be a most interesting pursuit to follow up this subject, and to show how that peculiar temperament, which constitutes the highest grade of sensibility and genius, contributes to render its possessor so susceptible of these curious impressions. It was this temperament, excited by an accidental circumstance, that produced the well-known vision of Dr. Donne; who, while he was residing at Paris, saw the figure of his wife, then in London, pass through the room, with her hair dishevelled, and carrying a dead child in her arms. The poem which he wrote, previously to their separation, will afford a sufficient clue for the appearance of such a vision.

It is under circumstances similar to these that the "Scottish Second Sight" is produced. Much has been written about this very extraordinary quality; and many proofs of its effect have been adduced. The following instances, related by Dr. Ferriar, in his interesting little work on Apparitions, are so well authenticated, and so striking that we shall narrate them in his own words:—"A gentleman connected with my family, an officer in the army, and certainly addicted to no superstition, was quartered early in life in the middle of the last century, near the castle of a gentleman in the north of Scotland, who was supposed to possess the second sight. Strange rumors were afloat respecting the old chief. He had spoken to an apparition which ran along the battlements of the house, and had never been cheerful afterwards. His prophetic vision excited surprise, even in that region of credulity; and his retired habits favored the popular opinion. My friend assured me, that one day, while he was reading a play to the ladies of the family, the Chief, who had been walking across the room, stopped suddenly, and assumed the look of a seer. He rang the bell, and ordered the groom to saddle a horse; to proceed immediately to a seat in the neighbourhood, and to inquire after the health of Lady ——. If the account was favorable, he then directed him to call at another castle, and to ask after another lady whom he named.

"The reader immediately closed his book, and declared that he would not proceed until these abrupt orders were explained, as he was confident that they were produced by the second sight. The Chief was very unwilling to explain himself, but at length he owned that the door had opened, and that a little woman, without a head, had entered the room; that the apparition indicated the sudden death of some person of his acquaintance; and the only two persons who resembled the figure were those ladies after whose health he had sent to inquire. A few hours afterwards the servant returned, with an account that one of the ladies had died of an apoplectic fit, about the time when the vision appeared."

"Another time the Chief was confined to his bed by indisposition, and my friend was reading to him on a stormy winter night, while the fishing boat belonging to the castle was at sea.—The old gentleman repeatedly expressed much anxiety respecting his people, and at last exclaimed, 'My boat is lost.' The Colonel replied, 'How do you know it, sir?' He answered, 'I see two of the boatmen bringing in the third, drowned, dripping wet, and laying him down close beside your chair.' The chair was shifted with great precipitation. In the course of the night the fishermen returned with the corpse of one of the boatmen."

These death tokens are very curious, but they may be physically accounted for by the great and intense anxiety of the seers, directed in most instances towards the objects whose dissolution is portended. But connected with this subject "there are more things in heaven and earth, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

In a wild and retired district in North Wales, that namely which extends from Dolgelly westward to Barmouth and Towyn, where there is certainly as much superstition as in any other district of the same

extent, and where there are many individuals who lay claim to the title and capabilities of seers, the following occurrence took place, to the great astonishment of the mountaineers. We can vouch for the truth of the statement, as many of our own style, or clan, were witnesses of the fact. One dark evening, a few winters ago, some persons with whom we are well acquainted, were returning to Barmouth on the south or opposite side of the river. As they approached the ferry-house at Penrhyn, which is directly opposite Barmouth, they observed a light near the house, which they conjectured to be produced by a bonfire, and greatly puzzled they were to discover the reason why it should have been lighted. As they came nearer, however, it vanished, and when they inquired at the house respecting it, they were surprised to learn that not only had the people there displayed no light, but they had not even seen one; nor could they perceive any signs of it on the sands. On reaching Barmouth, the circumstance was mentioned, and the fact corroborated by some of the people there, who had also plainly and distinctly seen the light. It was settled therefore, by some of the old fishermen, that this was a "death token," and, sure enough, the man who kept the ferry at that time was drowned at high water a few nights afterwards, on the very spot where the light was seen. He was landing from the boat, when he fell into the water, and perished.

The same winter the Barmouth people, as well as the inhabitants of the opposite banks, were struck by the appearance of a number of small lights, which were seen dancing in the air at a place called Borthwyn, about half a mile from the town. A great number of people came out to see these; and, after a while, they all but one disappeared, and this one proceeded slowly towards the water's edge, to a little bay where some boats were moored. The man in a sloop which was anchored near the spot, saw the light advancing—they saw it also hover over one particular boat, and then totally disappear. Two or three days afterwards, the man to whom that particular boat belonged, was drowned in the river, while he was sailing about Barmouth harbor in that very boat. We have narrated these facts just as they occurred; we must leave the solution of the mystery to the ingenuity of our readers.

Considering this as a digression, we return to the spectral illusions; and there can be no difficulty in attributing them to a particular physical condition of the brain, which may be termed a disease, and called *Hallucination*. The physician well knows, that, in certain diseases of the brain, such as insanity, and even simple delirium, spectral illusions occur, and continue, as in Nicolai's case, for many days. It is true that Nicolai was neither mad nor delirious; but his brain was, nevertheless, deranged, and excited by his misfortunes, and thus were engendered those visions which haunted him so long. In all nervous maladies the brain must be more or less affected; and it is curious to observe what a strange confusion of ideas and perception occurs in such cases. The senses either lose their powers altogether, or so distort and alter impressions, as to create the most extraordinary perplexity. Persons having imagined themselves converted into stones and statues—into glass or china ornaments, and have been afraid of moving, lest they should be dashed to pieces by an unlucky fall, or an unfortunate collision. Some patients have conceived themselves so hugely enlarged in bulk, as to be unable to enter a room, or a carriage, or a gate; while others, carrying about with them an immense "mountain of flesh," have fancied themselves as lean as the "living skeleton." But all these illusions, as well as others too numerous to mention, arise, of course, from physical causes, and may be traced to some derangement of the brain, changing, disordering, and reversing the action of the eternal senses.

In addition to the explanation of the appearance of apparitions, it has frequently occurred that the mind has magnified or distorted harmless and even inanimate objects, into the most horrible spectres. Fear and terror are wonderfully creative, and the scathed and withered branches of an old tree, have caused more alarm and consternation than a band of robbers, or a legend of warlike plunderers. This species of sceptres carries with it its own detection; but with regard to the more abstract illusions, their origin may always be seen by a calm, candid, and careful examination. We might have extended our illustrations to a greater length, but our limits forbid us to indulge in the exposition, and we have already said sufficient, perhaps, to induce the reflecting reader to "ponder upon our words and be wise."

HOME AFFAIRS.

Another of the heroic race—of those men who made the Revolution, and carried it on to its triumphant consummation—has descended to the tomb. Col. SAMUEL WARD died on Thursday morning.

This individual, well known in later life as a respectable merchant of this city, was in his earlier days a gallant and distinguished soldier. A native of Rhode Island, he was in May, 1775, appointed (being then only eighteen years of age) a captain in the Rhode Island Army of Observation, commanded by Greene. In that capacity he was present at the siege of Boston. In July, 1775, he became a captain in the Continental Line, and commanded a company in the daring expedition of Arnold across the country, then a wilderness, to Quebec. He was present at the attack, and, with the rest of the survivors of the party, was made prisoner on the 31st of October, 1775. In the fall of 1776 he was exchanged, and immediately resumed active service, being appointed in January, 1776, a major in Greene's Regiment. He was in the battle of Red Bank in October following, and, in Sullivan's retreat, commanded a regiment. From 1779, to 1781, he served with the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Eastern States.

At the conclusion of the war he abandoned the profession of arms, and applied himself to the pursuits of commerce in this city. In a ripe yet vigorous old age—with an unspotted name—surrounded by an attached family—the object of respect to all—he has now sunk into the tomb;—one of the latest survivors of those days, which, and the men of which, are destined to mark a new era in the history of men and nations.

Capt. Pettit, of the schr. George, 20 days from Honduras, informs us that Mr. SHANNON, Chargé d'Affaires for Guatemala, and his niece, died at Yabal on their way thither. Mrs. Shannon was well, and expected to return to the United States soon.

Mortality among our Official Agents in South America.—Prevost and Cooley died in Peru; Graham, Wright, and Tudor, in Rio de Janeiro; Rodney, Dana, Forbes, and Rogers, in Buenos Ayres; Miller in Montevideo; and Shannon and another previously, in Guatemala. One British Chargé died on the route, like Wright and Shannon, and two Consuls General were assassinated.

Future applicants for diplomatic situations, in those countries, must hold their lives at a cheap purchase, if they are not intimidated at the fate of their predecessors.

NAVAL.—List of officers on board the U. S. ship Erie, arrived at Boston from the West India station, and last from Havana—officers and crew all well:—John H. Clack, Commander; Lieutenants Henry A. Adams, James T. Homans, Fitz Allen Deas; Wm. Johnson, Surgeon; Henry Etting, Purser; Jacob Zeilin, Lieut. of Marines; Samuel Barrington, Assistant Surgeon; Lor. T. Bennett, Acting Sailing Master; Midshipmen Francis Bartlett, Jos. F. Green, Robert F. Pinkney, Bonj. S. Sly, John M. Maulsby, Francis B. Wright, Geo. G. Wyche, Wm. A. Jones; Wm. Hart, Boatswain; Daniel Kelly, Gunner; Alonzo Jones, Carpenter; Wm. Bennett, Sail Maker; Martin Burgual, Purser's Steward.

Passengers on the Erie, Mrs. J. H. Clack, children and servant.

The following is a list of the officers on board the U. S. schr. Shark, left at Havana 20th July,—all well—to sail next day on a cruise:—Wm. Eorum, Lt. Com.; Robert D. Thorburn, Lieut.; J. M. Borriea, Acting do.; J. Brinckerhoff, Acting Surgeon; E. M. Yard, Acting Sailing Master; Midshipmen J. E. Bowie, J. Carroll, M. D. E. W. Watson; H. Ingraham, Captain's Clerk; Wm. Christie, Boatswain; Nathan Stephens, Gunner; Nathaniel Fickett, Carpenter; John Carter, Sail Maker.

Of the \$198,000, established as South Carolina claims against the General Government, \$45,000 are to be paid in arms.

A new post office has been recently established in the township of Bloomfield, bearing the name of **Pine Lake**—John Ellenwood, Esq. appointed postmaster.

POETRY.

THE HEART.

The heart—the gifted heart—
Who may reveal its depths to human sight!
What eloquence impart
The softness of its love—the grandeur of its might!
It is the seat of bliss—
The blessed home of all affections sweet;
It smiles where friendship is—
It glows where social feelings meet—
'Tis Virtue's hallow'd fane—
'Tis Freedom's first, and best, and noblest shield!
A strength that will remain,
When crosser powers and feebler spirits yield!
It is Religion's shrine,
From whence our holiest aspirations wing;
Where joys, which are divine,
And hopes, which are of heaven, alone may spring!
The fount of tenderness—
Where every purer passion has its birth,
To cheer—to charm—to bless—
And sanctify our pilgrimage on earth.
Oh, heart!—all life be o'er,
Shed round the light and warmth of thy dear flame,
And I will ask no more
Of earthly happiness, or earthly fame!

DEATHS.

DIED.—On Wednesday, 8th inst. of the prevailing epidemic, after a very few hours illness, Mr. Wm. T. Sayre, in the 27th year of his age, formerly of Salem, N. J.

Friday, 10th inst., of the prevailing epidemic, Mrs. Morland Michol, aged 30 years and 6 months.

Thursday evening, 9th inst. of the prevailing epidemic, Peter Ward, aged 25 years, a respectable journeyman tailor.

On Thursday morning, August 16, of bilious fever, in the 16th year of his age, Colonel Samuel Ward.

On Thursday morning, August 16, after a lingering illness, Sarah R., daughter of John Beckman.

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. harbor, Miss Nancy B., daughter of Dr. James Mann of the U. S. Army.

At West Farms, on the 4th of August, of inflammation on the brain, Francis Lawrence, youngest son of Thomas Ludlow Ogden, in the 17th year of his age.

On the 11th inst. at the residence of Capt. John Blake, Stat. Island, Mrs. Martha Innes, wife of Mr. George Innes, of New York, in the 64th year of her age, in full hope of a blessed immortality.

Friday morning, 10th inst., at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., Emily, daughter of James M'Call, of this city, in the 16th year of her age.

Friday, 10th inst., at the residence of his father, Cayuta Lake, Catharine's Town, Tioga County, Richard, son of Samuel Lawrence, Esq., aged 18 years.

At Paterson, N. J., on the 12th inst. Maria Louisa, daughter of the late Genl. Alexander M. Muir, of this city, aged five years and six months.

At Ghent, Columbia county, on the 6th inst., of a severe and protracted illness, Mrs. Catharine Snyder, consort of Captain Teunis G. Snyder, in the 64th year of her age.

At New Orleans, 20th ult. John, youngest son of Mr. John Prendergast, aged about 5 years. This interesting but unfortunate little fellow was, about four weeks ago, bit in the hand by a dog running in the street, supposed to be at the time in a rabid state; the sequel has alas! proved the report to have been too true—on Sunday afternoon he was taken suddenly ill, showing evident symptoms, in the paroxysms with which he was seized, of the fatal nature of the disease, though it had been treated for a space in the system. He lingered until midnight of the following day, when he expired, leaving his disconsolate parent to weep over the fate of their darling child.—[Lau. Adv.]

Obituary.—Departed this life on the 2d inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Professor Webster, at Geneva, Ontario Co., Mrs. MARION FOOT, consort of Samuel A. Foot, Esquire, of this city. Mr. F. and lady left New York for the West, early in July last, in perfect health, with a view to escape the then prevailing miasma. After spending a few days at Geneva, she was seized with a bilious intermittent fever, which, in twelve days, terminated fatally. The many excellent qualities of Mrs. Foot had endeared her to a numerous circle during her residence among us. Her active charities and unaffected piety will long shed a delightful fragrance upon her memory, and excite in her bereaved relatives and friends. The select few who knew and justly appreciated her unpretensions benevolence and ardent zeal in the cause of pure and undefiled religion, will long revere her unpretending virtues, and deplore her sudden withdrawal from a life scrupulously devoted to usefulness, and strikingly displaying the Christian graces. It will be consoling to the numerous friends and admirers of this estimable lady to know that her last moments were peculiarly marked by calmness and resignation; portraying at that trying hour, as she illustrated throughout her valuable life, a strong faith and holy confidence in the merits of a blessed Redeemer.

"No more, O pale Destroyer, boast
Thy universal sway;
To heav'n-born souls thy sting is lost—
Thy night, the gate of day."

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS.

The City Inspector reports the death of 467 persons during the week ending on Saturday last, 11th instant, viz:—147 men, 138 women, 90 boys, and 92 girls—Of whom 45 were of the age of 1 year and under; 33 between 1 and 2, 31 between 2 and 5, 28 between 5 and 10, 15 between 10 and 20, 55 between 20 and 30, 75 between 30 and 40, 64 between 40 and 50, 40 between 50 and 60, 27 between 60 and 70, 15 between 70 and 80, and 5 between 80 and 90.—**Diseases:** Apoplexy 2, cholera morbus 1, cholera miasmatica 251, consumption 42, convulsions 20, cramp in the stomach 1, diarrhoea 5, dropsy 1, dropsy in the chest 1, dropsy in the head 15, drowsiness 1, dysentery 5, fever 3, fever scarlet 1, fever typhus 2, flux infantile 29, haemorrhage 1, hives or group 5, inflammation of the bowels 5, inflammation of the brain 2, inflammation of the liver 1, inflammation of the stomach 1, interperence 5, miasmata 3, measles 1, mortification 1, old age 1, palsy 5, peripneumony 4, quinsy 1, rickets 1, spasms 2, sprue 2, stillborn 4, teaching 5, unknown 10, worms 2.

ABRAHAM D. STEPHENS, City Inspector.
[Of the interments, 186 were in Potter's Field, and 79 in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

NEW-YORK AMERICAN, TRI-WEEKLY.

The NEW-YORK AMERICAN is now published **THREE TIMES A WEEK**, in addition to the *Daily* and *Semi-weekly*, as usual. This arrangement is made to accommodate a large class of business-men in the country, who are desirous of seeing the advertisements of the day, yet are unwilling to encounter the expense of subscription and postage of a daily paper. By this arrangement, it will easily be perceived, their wishes may be gratified, at one half the expense of a daily paper, as most of the advertisements, both of the *Daily* and *Semi-weekly* papers, will appear in the *Tri-Weekly American*; and the reading matter as published in the *Daily* paper. It will be issued on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, at FIVE dollars per annum in advance,—to subscribers out of the city of New-York, and forwarded, according to their order, and for any length of time.

All letters relating to the TRI-WEEKLY AMERICAN may be addressed to the Publisher and part Proprietor.

D. K. MINOR, No. 35 Wall-st. N.Y.

The New-York American is published **DAILY** at \$10 per annum, and **SEMI-WEEKLY**, at \$4 per annum, in advance, as heretofore, at No. 35 Wallstreet New-York.

RAILROAD IRON.

The Subscribers having executed large orders for Iron for the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania, as well as for several incorporated companies, have made such arrangements in England, where one of them will shortly be, as will enable them to import it on the lowest terms. Models and samples of all the different kinds of Rails, Chairs, Pins and Wedges in use, both in this country and Great Britain, will be exhibited. Apply to **A. & G. RALSTON**, Philadelphia, May 26, 1832.

TOWNSEND & DUFFEE, Rope Manufacturers, having machinery for making ropes to any required length (without splice), offer to supply full length Ropes for the inclined planes on Rail-roads at the shortest notice, and deliver them in the City of New-York, if requested. As to the quality of the Rope, the public are referred to J. B. Jervis, Esq., M. & H. R. R. Co., Albany; or James Archibald, Engineer Hudson & Delaware Canal & R. R. Co., Carbondale, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Palmyra, Wayne County, New-York. 1st mo. 2nd, 1832.

PATENT, RAIL-ROAD, SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES.

THE TROY IRON & NAIL FACTORY keep constantly for sale a very extensive assortment of Wrought Spikes & Nails, from 3 to 10 inches, manufactured by the subscriber's Patent Machinery, which after five years successful operation and now almost universal use in the United States (as well as England, where the subscriber obtained a Patent,) are found superior to any ever offered in market.

RAIL-ROAD COMPANIES MAY BE SUPPLIED WITH SPIKES having countersunk heads suitable to the holes in the iron rails, to any amount and on short notice. Almost all the Rail roads now in progress in the United States are fastened with Spikes made at the above named factory—for which purpose they are found invaluable, as their adhesion is more than double any common spikes made by the hammer.

All orders directed to the Agent, **Troy, N. Y.**, will be punctually attended to. **HENRY BURDEN**, Agent. Troy, N. Y., July, 1831.

Spirks are kept for sale, at factory prices, by I. & J. Townsend, Albany, and the principal Iron Merchants in Albany and Troy: J. I. Brower, 223 Water street, New-York; A. M. Jones, Philadelphia; J. Janvier, Baltimore; Degrand & Smith, Boston.

P. S. Rail-road Companies would do well to forward their orders as early as practical, as the subscriber is desirous of extending the manufacturing on as to keep pace with the daily increasing demand for his Spikes.

133 1am 1f **H. BURDEN.**

A RAILROAD IN PRACTICAL OPERATION,

within ten miles of the City of New-York.

THE PATERSON AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD is formed from the town of Paterson to the village of Acquackanonk, a distance of 41 miles, and is now in actual and successful operation between those places.—The Company have placed upon the road 1 ree splendid and commodious Cars, each of which will accommodate thirty Passengers, and have supplied themselves with fleet and gentle horses, and careful drivers.

With a view to suit the convenience of those persons who may wish to avail themselves of this rapid and delightful mode of traveling, the following hours have been fixed for leaving those places.

PATERSON.		ACQUACKANONK.	
At half past 7 o'clock, A.M.	do	At half past 10 o'clock, A.M.	do
10 do do	do	1 before 1 do P.M.	do
3 do P.M.	do	half past 3 do do	do
4 do do	do	5 do do	do
half past 4 do do	do	half past 6 do do	do
ON SUNDAYS.		do	
half past 7 do do	do	half past 8 do do	do
9 do do	do	half past 9 do do	do
half past 12 do P.M.	do	half past 1 do P.M.	do
5 do do	do	6 do do	do
half past 6 do do	do	half past 7 do do	do

Parties of twenty or more persons can be accommodated at either of the above hours with a private Car. FARE reduced to 16c.—Children under 12 years of age, half price.—Paterson, June 20th, 1832.

ELIAS B. D. OGDEN, Secretary. NB.—Persons leaving Hoboken by the 9 o'clock Stage, for Acquackanonk, will have ample time to view the Falls of the Passaic, and other objects of interest in the flourishing town of Paterson, and return to New-York the same day. July 1st.

The public are informed that, until further notice, the 12 o'clock and 1 before 6 o'clock P.M. turns from Paterson, and the 8 o'clock A.M. and 7 o'clock P.M. turns from Acquackanonk, are, for the present withdrawn.

By order. **E. B. D. OGDEN**, Secy. Paterson, July 26, 1832.